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FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

OLD SERIES—VOL. LIX—NO 3,065

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1894.

NEW SERIES—VOL. XI—NO. 606

THE OBSERVER.

THURSDAY.........NOVEMBER 29, 1894.

NEWS AND COMMENTS.

Senator D. B. Hill is on a pleasure jaunt through the South. He refuses to discuss the political situation.

Out of more than 5,000,000 children in the elementary schools in England 890,000 pay for their tuition. The fees are low and 500,000 of these pay no more than a penny a week.

A Moscow physician, after studying the death returns of different European countries, expresses the opinion that at least forty per cent. of the deaths in these countries are from preventable, infectious diseases.

The value of the annual egg crop of this country is $163,000,000 and that of the chickens $142,000,000. The value of the present cotton crop is figured at $256,000,000, which shows that eggs and chickens pan out $49,000,000 more.

The Government expenditures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1894, were $367,525,279 and the receipts were $297,722,019. As compared with the year before there was a decrease in the former of $15,952,674, and in the latter of $88,097,609.

The 80,000 Democrats in Ohio, who couldn't be persuaded to go to the polls on election day were not at last accounts congratulating each other. Neither were the 30,000 Democratic stay at homes in North Carolina, says the Oxford Ledger.

Why should not the Republicans inaugurate their new regime with bounties of fifty cents a bushel on wheat and five cents a pound on cotton; says the Louisville Courier Journal. These would be just as reasonable as their bounty of two cents a pound on sugar.

In a case before the United States Supreme Court where the inventor of a paving material sued the Government for infringement of his patent Justice Brewer rendered an opinion that the inventor had no redress, as the Government can do no wrong. In this case it did wrong, says the Wilmington Star, for it stole the man's invention after having taken pay from him to protect him against stealing by others, and it will do wrong again if it refuses to pay him for it.

The great football game between America's two foremost colleges Yale and Harvard took place at Sprinfield Massachusetts Saturday, and resulted in a victory for Yale 12 to 4. Twenty-five thousand people witnessed the game. Eight special trains were not sufficient to accommodate the New York city contingent. It is described as the most brutal thing ever witnessed in this country outside of the prize ring. Six players were severely injured, several of them having to be carried off the field on stretchers.

"It is said that Mr. Marion Butler will take the plant of his newspaper, the Caucasian, to Raleigh, and that this will be the name of the new daily organ, which it seems is to be Populist in politics. The Republicans are to have a daily organ at Greensboro or Winston, it seems. It has been many years," says the Raleigh correspondent of the Wilmington Messenger, "since Raleigh has had a successful Republican paper. Of course the Republican and the Populist organs will pull together, just as their parties do. The latter are 'separate yet united.'"

North Carolina now expends some $830,000 yearly on the public schools. A consid rable part of this sum, says the Wilmington Messenger, goes to the negroes, and out of the pockets of the Democrats against whose interests the negroes invariably vote and with great delight and rejoicing. We were walking in rear of two middled aged negro voters recently when one said to the other—"The people are tired of having Democratic rule." If he sends his children to the public school he is not perhaps tired of having the Democrats to tax themselves for his benefit and the benefit of his family. Gratitude seems to have taken wings.

The Manufacturers' Record has compiled from advanced reports of the United States Agricultural Department the production of corn in each of the Southern States, showing an aggregate increase in the South in 1894 over 1893 of 48,000,000 bushels, making a total production in the South of nearly 500,000,000 bushels. There was a gain as compared with 1893 of 1,000,000 bushels in Virginia, 3,000,000 in North Carolina, 6,200,000 in South Carolina, 1,500,000 in Georgia, 6,000,000 in Alabama, 10,000,000 in Mississippi, 2,600,000 in Louisiana, 8,000,000 in Texas, 6,000,000 in Arkansas and 4,400,000 in Tennessee. Owing to the increase in the South and the large decrease in the west, the South has this year produced more than one-third of the total corn crop of the United States. In industrial matters, the week shows among other things the organization of a $1,000,000 coal and iron mining company in North Carolina.

A recent issue of Judge had a cartoon representing the defeated candidates in the recent elections, and among them was Senator Vance. The Jacksonville Times-Union says: "It will be surprising to those who do not know the narrowness of the New York vision that such a publication as Judge should be in ignorance of the death of Senator Vance, but it is safe to say that the large majority of the people of New York never heard of this distinguished states-man, and not one man in a thousand, in that city, thinks he was of one-tenth the importance of Dick Croker. And yet, since the birth of Alexander Hamilton, the entire state of New York has never produced his superior as a statesman and orator. As a campaign speaker and political leader New York has never produced a man to compare with him. If he had lived the democrats would have controlled the legislature of North Carolina. Vance was king of North Carolina. If, by some accident, such a man were born in New York, he would be king of New York, and yet one of the best posted periodicals of that city did not know he was dead. Nowhere in the backwoods, even among the men who had never learned their a, b, c's, can be found such ignorance of the public men of the country as is the rule in New York city; and yet, this centre of ignorance considers itself the centre of knowledge.

SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

Latest News from all Parts of the World, Prepared Especially for the Readers of "The Observer."

In accordance with the suggestion of Japan, the State Department has notified Minister Dun at Tokio and Minister Denby at Pekin to transmit such direct offer as China may wish to make Japan As cable directions were sent last week, sufficient time has not yet elapsed to determine whether China will consent to make the offer, direct and definite, as Japan insists must be done. The Chinese Legation in Washingson has not been informed as to what course its Government will take. ——The Turkish authorities have seized on the frontier most of the English, French, Russian, German and Greek newspapers of issues from November 14th to 18th, inclusive, containing accounts of the Armenian outrages. ——It is reported that China has intimated that she will offer to pay a war indemnity of 100,000,000 taels and in addition pay all the war expenses incurred by Japan. ——The Chinese Pie Yang squadron is reported to have shelled the Japanese troops marching on Port Arthur. A desperate battle between the Chinese and the Japanese fleets is said to have have followed. The Japanese were victorious. ——The Navy Department has received an official cablegram, announcing that the Chinese battleship Chen Yuen, the most formidable vessel in the Chinese navy, was damaged by a torpedo on leaving Wei Hai Wei on the 18th instant and was beached and is now useless. Commodore Lin, in command of the Chen Yuen, committed suicide after the disaster. The Chen Yuen, says a press dispatch, was a magnificent fighting machine, very much like our own battleship Maine. She was built in Europe in 1882 and was of 7,430 tons displacement. It would appear from the brief statement of facts in the cablegram that the ship fell a victim to one of the torpedoes planted by the Chinese themselves to guard the entrance to Wei Hai Wei, which was the last of the great naval strongholds of the empire, save Port Arthur now tottering to its fall. ——Gov. Fishback, of Arkansas, in answer to an invitation to join the Silver party, to be organized this week at St. Louis, wrote a letter to A. J. Warner, chairman of the Bi-mettalic League, in which he said: 'I will not follow any set of impracticables into a new party. The Democratic party is the only one through which we can ever secure free and unlimited coinage of silver. ——Geo. K. Whitworth, who killed Chancellor Allison at Nashville, Tenn., and then shot himself, is dead, having lived eight days after the tragedy. ——There is great excitement in Union county, Tenn., over the finding of gold in an Indian mound. It is believed to be a scheme to swindle sombody out of a few thousand dollars. ——The inquest over Riordan, who was killed in a sparring bout with Robert Fitzsimmons in the H. R. Jacobs Opera House in Syracuse, N. Y., resulted in the following verdict after a long wrangle: "We find that Cornelius Riordan came to his death on the evening of Friday, November 16th, from an accidental blow delivered by Robert Fitzsimmons, while engaged in a sparring exhibition on the stage of the H. R. Jacobs Opera House. We exonerate Robert Fitzsimmons from all blame." Strong testimony against Fitzsimmons was given by Dr. D. M. Tolman, who testified that the blow delivered by Fitzsimmons alone caused death. ——The Knights of Labor voted down a proposition to admit lawyers and barkeepers. ——Judge Cooper decided the infidel, McCarver, to be a competent witness. ——Two steamers carrying 14,000 bales of American cotton passed through the great canal up to Manchester. They were the first this season. ——Governor Carr offers $100 reward for the capture of Thomas Buchanan, alias Tom Bagle, wanted for murder in Richmond county. ——Salvador Franch, the Anarchist bomb thrower, was executed at Barcelonia. ——An epidemic of diphtheria caused the closing of schools in Detroit. ——It is said Russia and England have agreed to open the straits of Dardanells to men-of-war of all Nations. ——District Attorney Fellows, of New York, has been ordered by the Governor to show cause why he should not be removed from office. ——The cruiser Baltimore has gone to the assistance of American missionaries in Tung Chow, in China. ——The Vermont Senate has passed a bill incorporating the Nicaragua Canal company. ——The Acquia Creek robbery case is continued until the December term of court on account of Morganfield's condition. ——The Attorney General of New York says the authorities have no power to allow experiments on bodies of electrocuted convicts. ——The new superintendent of the naval academy will not put up with hazing. ——It was shown before the court of inquiry that the Washington Court House, Washington State, rioters contemplated blowing up the court house with dynamite, but were prevented by Col. Colt's precautions. ——Ætna and Vesuvius and the volcano on the island of Stromboli are in full eruption. ——Solomon T. Buck, an evangelical preacher, was sentenced to the penitentiary for obtaining money under false pretenses. He is at work on a book to be entitled 'From the Pulpit to the Penitentiary." ——The trustees of the Western Theological seminary at Pittsburg declined to put the institution under control of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church. ——A woman died in Gainesville, Fla, from hydrophobia, caused by the bite of a cat. ——Rev. Washington Wilkes, one of the most noted and prominent Baptist ministers in the State of Alabama is dead. ——Five students of the University Medical College of Kansas City, Mo., were arrested in Oak Grove Cemetery, Kansas City, Kas., in the act of robbing graves. ——The Bay Line steamer Georgia, which arrived at Norfolk, Va., last week had on board the crew of the schooner Eva T. Barnes, which she ran down and sunk, near Baltimore. The Barnes, a small vessel, was loaded with oysters for Baltimore. ——A foreign syndicate has purchased a large amount of Southern railway securities and will list them on the London Stock Exchange. ——The claim is made that W. S. O'B. Robinson is the first Roman Cathlic elected to a State office in North Carolina. ——The new 2-cent stamps will be deep red in color. ——All the flour mills in St. Louis have closed down for an indefinite period. ——Senator Ransom was thrown from a buggy on his plantation near Weldon and painfully, though not seriously, hurt. ——Dr. Barcklay, of Washington county, Penn., has been expelled from the County Medical society for keeping secret his discovery of a solution of gold in arsenic. ——Five hundred cheese factories in Wisconsin have shut down till spring.

Familiar Faces Will no Longer Frequent Congressional Halls.

Of the Democrats in the present House, says a Washington Dispatch, 146 will not return. Of this number 61 failed to receive renominations or were not candidates, and the remainder, 85, were defeated at the polls.

Many of those defeated were party leaders, had served for many years and held chairmanships of important committees. Among the missing will be the following:

Mr. Wilson, of Ways and Means committee, who has represented his district since 1883; Mr. Springer, Illinois, who was chairman of Ways and Means committee in the Fifty-second Congress, and in the the present House heads the banking and currency committtee, and has represented the Thirteenth Illinois district since 1874; Mr. Bland, of Missouri, the free silver advocate, who holds the chairmanship of the committee on coinage, weights and measures, and has looked after the interest of the Eighth Missouri district since 1872; Mr. Cummings, of New York, who has served in the Fifty-second Congress, to which he was eleeted to succeed S. S. Cox. He at present is chairman of the committee on naval affairs. Mr. Hatch, representing the First Missouri district, who has served since 1878, and has been chairman of the agricultural committee for a number of years. He was a candidate for the Speakership in the Fifty-second Congress, and has championed the "Anti-option" bill for years. Mr. Holman, of Indiana, "Father of the House," who has represented the Fourth district of his State, except in the Thirty-ninth, Forty-ninth and Forty-Sixth Congress, since 1850. For years he was chairman of the appropriations committee, on the Indian affairs. His economic policy caused him to be called the "Watch Dog of the Treasury." Mr. Dockery, the representative of the Third Missouri district, who has served since 1883, and who has made himself memorable and highly unpopular in the executive departments by heading a committee whose reports have docked dozens of bureau chiefs and clerks of their salaries and employment; Mr. Cuthwaite, of Ohio, a member of the committee on rules, and chairman of the committee on military affairs, who began his term in 1885 in the Forty-ninth Congress and has served the Twelfth district since; Mr. Henderson, of North Carolina, who has represented the Seventh North Carolina since 1885, who has been chairman of the committee on postoffices and postroads for a number of years, besides serving on other important committees; Mr. Heard, of Missouri, who has represented the Seventh Missouri district since 1885, and who is chairman of the committee on the District of Columbia; Mr. James B. Reilly, of Pennsylvania, who has served the Thirteenth district three terms, since 1889, is chairman of the committee on Pacific railroads, and during this Congress has devoted his time to the preparation of a bill looking to the settlement of the affairs of the Pacific roads. Mr. Martin, of Indiana, who looks after the interests of the Eleventh district, has served since 1889, and at present heads the committee on invalid pensions. Mr. McGann, who has represented the Second Illinois since 1871, is chairman of the labor committee, and during this Congress has endeavored to pass some measure looking to the peaceful settlement of strikes and labor troubles. Mr. Fithian, of Illinois, who represents the Seventh district, and has served since 1889, is the chairman of the committee on merchant marine and fisheries and the promoter of the Free Ship bill, and Mr. Brown, of Indiana, who has looked after the interest of the Third district since 1889, and who heads the important committee on elections; Mr. De-Forest, who represents the Fourth Connecticut district, and has served since 1891, and heads the committee on reform in the civil service; Mr. Gressenhainer, who has represented the Third New Jersey district since 1889, and is now chairman of the committee on immigration and naturalization; Mr. Enloe, of the Eighth Tennessee district, who made the fight on the Republican pension office administration, and who has served since 1887, and is chairman of the committee on education.

Of the eleven Democratic members of the Ways and Means committee, but three —Messrs. Turner, of Chicago; Tarsney, of Missouri, and McMillan, of Tennessee—retain their seats in Congress.

By the defeat of Holman and Bland, if Mr. Bland is really defeated, of which the later returns leave some doubt, and the death of Charles O'Neill, of Pennsylvania, who were the three oldest members of the House of Representatives in continuous service when the present Congress convened, the position of "Father of the House" is left almost without a claimant. The honor of swearing in Mr. Thomas B. Reed as Speaker of the Fifty-fourth House will probably devolve upon Mr. David B. Culberson, of Texas, or Mr. Thomas J. Henderson, of Illinois, both of whom entered upon Congressional life with the Forty-fourth Congress, in 1875, and have served ever since. Mr. Alfred C. Harmer, of Pennsylvania, was elected to the Forty second Congress in 1871, but lost his seat in the Forty-fourth Congress. Mr. Joseph G. Cannon, of Illinois, entered Congress in 1873, but broke the continuity of his service by failure of re-election in 1890.

The coast of Egypt has been guarded by a lighthouse since 300 B. C., when Ptolemy Philadelphus, the Greek King of Egypt, and one of the successors of Alexander the Great, built the so-called Pharos of Alexandria. This was a lofty tower, placed at the entrance of the harbor, with a great fire blazing on its summit every night.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

"Intrinsic" Value.

Atlanta Constitution.]

The Boston Herald is evidently determined to convince somebody in regard to the "intrinsic value" theory. It turns upon an unbelieving contemporary with this proposition:

If the Republican wishes to get an object lesson on the difference between gold coin and silver dollars in intrinsic value it can do so by a very simple experiment. Let it take $50 in newly minted gold coin and a like amount in equally new silver dollars. Then, with a hammer let it reduce each form of money to a metalic mass. It will find that in the case of the gold coin the value remains precisely the same as before; the metal will bring $50 anywhere in this country. or the exact equivalent of that sum in any other country throughout the civilized world. But, on the silver dollars, a very different effect will be produced. The value given by the breath of congress will be quite knocked out of the metal, and our contemporary will obtain, at the cost of some $25, an impressive object lesson in regard to the dishonesty of the silver coin.

We can imagine our Boston contemporary wiping the perspiration from its heated brow after this tremendous effort. As a matter of fact, if the hammering of the $50 in gold took place at a distance from any United States mint, a part of the "intrinsic" value of the gold would disappear in getting it there, and if the mints were closed to the metal a great deal of its "intrinsic" value would vanish in the effort to get to some European mint. If the European mints were closed to its coinage, its "intrinsic" value would be what some jeweler or worker in gold would be willing to give for it.

Gold has just as much "intrinsic" value as silver—just that much and no more. If the value of silver had been "intrinsic"—that is to say, in and of the metal, inseparable from it—it would still be worth a premium of 3 per cent over gold, as it was in 1873. But the mints have been closed to its coinage into full legal tender dollars, and its so-called "intrinsic" value is now measured only by the demand for it in the far east—the nations that are not powerful enough to have any influence on the trade and commerce of the civilized world.

The $50 in gold is worth nearly as much after it is hammered as it was before because the miner can take it to the mint and receive in return therefor $50 in full legal tender coin. The hammered silver would have the same value if the owner could take it to the mint and have it coined into full legal tender dollars.

The Herald says that "intrinsic" value is the "internal" value of metal, "as distinguished from the external value given it by legislative decree." Can the Herald give us an idea what the intrinsic value of gold would be if the mints of Europe and this country were closed to it and it ceased to be debt paying money?

The Food for the Future.

From an interview with Professor Berthelot, the French Chemist, in McClure's Magazine.]

"Dou you mean to predict that all our milk, eggs, meat and flour will in the future be made in factories?"

"Why not, if it proves cheaper and better to make the same materials than to grow them? The first steps, and you know that it is always the first step that costs, have already been taken. It is many years, you must remember, since I first succeeded in making fat direct from its elements. I do not say that we shall give you artificial beefsteaks at once, nor do I say that we shall ever give you the beefsteak as we now obtain and cook it. We shall give you the same indentical food, however, chemically, digestively and nutritively speaking. Its form will differ, because it will probably be a tablet. But it will be a tablet of any color and shape that is desired, and will, I think, entirely satisfy the epicurean senses of the future, for you must remember that the beefsteak of to-day is not the most perfect of pictures either in color or composition."

"Tea and coffee could now be made artificially," continued the professor, "if the necessity should arise, or the commercial opportunity, through the necessary supplementary mechanical inventions, had been reached."

"And what about tobacco?"

"The essential principle of tobacco, as you know, is nicotine. We have obtained pure nicotine, whose chemical constitution is perfectly understood, by treating salomine, a natural glucoside, with hydrogen. Synthetic chemistry has not made nicotine directly as yet, but it has very nearly reached it, and the laboratory manufacture of nicotine may fairly be expected at any time. Conine, the poisonous principle of hemlock, has been made synthetically, and it is so close in its constitution to nicotine and so clearly of the same class that only its transformation into nicotine remains to be mastered, a problem which is not very difficult when compared with others which have been solved. The parent compound from which the nicotine of commerce will be made exists largely in coal tar."

The New Judges and Solicitors.

THE NEW JUDGES.

Chief Justices of the Supreme Court, William T. Faircloth, of Wayne county.

Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, Walter Clark, of Wake county; David M. Furches, of Iredell; Walter A. Montgomery, of Wake county.

Judges Seperior Court, Third district, Edward W. Timberlake, of Franklin county; Fourth District, William S O'B Robinson, of Wayne county; Eighth district, Albert L. Coble, of Iredell county; Ninth district, Henry R. Starbuck, of Forsyth county; Tenth district, Leander L. Green, of Watauga county; Twelfth district, William L. Norwood, of Haywood county.

THE NEW SOLICITORS.

1st Dist. W. L. Leary, Rep.
2d " W. E. Daniel, Dem.
3d " C. M. Benard, Rep.
4th " E. W. Pou, Dem.
5th " W. P. Bynum, Rep.
6th " M. C. Richardson, Pop.
7th " H. F. Seawell, Pop.
8th " J. Q. Holton, Rep.
9th " Marshall Mott, Rep.
10th " J. E. Spainhour, Ind.
11th " J. L. Webb, Dem.
12th " George A. Jones, Dem.
The solicitors hold for four years.

Senator Ransom as a Factor in the Election.

Wilson Advance.

Great as was the discontent of our people, we believe that North Carolina could have been held in line if the leaders had conducted the campaign on little different lines. The people saw months ago that the whole party machine was being used in the interest of Senator Ransom and that his re-election to the United States Senate was the prime object with them.

Almost anybody can see that it was a Ransom campaign. That very fact kept many men from the polls who otherwise would have been there to cast their ballots for Democracy. We blame nobody specially for it. Chairman Pou, perhaps, made the best campaign that he could under the circumstances, but we disagreed all along through the campaign with his methods, and believe now that they were wrong.

Senator Ransom did not accept the platform adopted at Raleigh, but in effect repudiated it by his manner. Still he was allowed to make a canvass of the State, with the sanction of the Democratic Executive Committee, when he ignored the great question of financial reform entirely. We sounded the warning note all along, and made the statement sometime ago, that if the State was lost to Democracy, it would be partly because of the campaign orators' ignoring the silver question. We have no reason to chage that opinion now. We did not think at the time that the State would be lost, but we were fearful of the result.

The discontent was great, but when it became apparent that Senator Ransom was to be forced upon the people any way, the discontent became general and apathy prevailed. And therein lies the cause very largely of the great defeat in this State.

New York met her Waterloo on account of the income tax and the revelations of the Lexow committee, but those did not operate in this State.

It came about on account of the fatal division on the silver question, of which Senator Ransom was the disturbing factor.

"Every Dog has his Day."

Rockingham Southern Index, Ind. Rep.

All of us remember that two years ago about this time after the election all the newspapers were printing the news with the same flaring head-lines, you see now—only it reversed the position of the two political parties. It is not often that in two successive elections one can read with much import such headings as "A Waterloo," a "Landslide," "Tidal-Wave," "Cyclone," etc. We presume there never were two elections, one following the other by only two years, when the winning party achieved such complete, overwhelming success. To think of a change of nearly 200 majority in the House of Representatives and 200,000 in the vote of New York for Governor. It is amazing. This seems to be a time of political rotation. No party can win an election now, and say with assurance, "lo! we are in for all time." Think of the changes since 1880. Arthur, Cleveland, Harrison, Cleveland. Then 1894: where would a Democratic President have "been at" Tuesday? But this changeableness in the American mind is a healthy sigh. There can be no such thing as perpetuity of power in the United States. How seldom it is that one party has control of all the three co-ordinate branches of government, and how quick they lose that control. How many successive times during the 30 years of Republican administration after the war did they hold both Senate and House?

There is a very peculiar thing about the workings of our system of government—the odds are always against the party that is in power. The old axiom, "Possession is nine points in the law," loses its proverbial truth in American politics. So, realizing the truth of this, why should a party feel so humiliated and crushed by a defeat? In the eternal rotation of things, should they not turn up again? Therefore, oh! Democracy fall not upon thy sword yet! Dark and gloomy seems thy defeat, but thou art no deader than thy foe was two years ago. Every dog has his day.

How Bullets are Caught.

Boston Post]

Speaking of the bullet catching trick in particular, Professor F. D. Hewes, who is also a dealer in the art mystic, said:

"There are literally but few tricks in magic. The so called new ones presented to the public from time to time by our leading magicians, conjurers or whatever they call themselves, are simply the revival of some old experiments clothed in new form. The catching of bullets is not by any means a new trick, for it is almost as old as magic itself. I remember seeing the old 'Fakir of Ava' perform the same trick, only in a different manner, when I was a small boy. The catching of the bullet is easily explained. In the first place, to accomplish it the conjurer must procure an old style caplock, smooth bore musket, some powder, caps and a leaden bullet. All these must be perfectly free from any deception. Now we come to the ramrod. Therein lies the whole mystery of the trick. It is constructed with a small metallic tube closed at one end and so arranged as to become detached from the end of the ramrod at will.

"Having explained the construction of all the appliances, we will now proceed to do the trick. The gun, bullet, powder and caps are freely given for examination. The performer requests some one to put the charge of powder into the gun. Next he inserts a small piece of paper and rams it down, and by a twist of the ramrod to the left the small metal tube is dislodged from the point and remains within the gun barrel. Now the bullet is marked and placed in the gun by one of the audience; again the professor rams it down. Now, by a contrary twist the metal tube becomes fast to the ramrod so that in withdrawing it the bullet is removed.

"The reformer now palms the marked bullet and all that remains to do is to go through the motions of catching it when the gun is discharged, and the spectators are thoroughly mystified. You see, it is all very simple when you know how."

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

A Remarkable Showing.

According to the facts and figures presented by Mr. J. K. Upton in a recent article in Harper's Weekly, the South is undoubtedly the most prosperous and progressive region of the republic.

Mr. Upton takes the eleven old Confederate States, and in the following two tables shows the assessed value of property in 1870 and 1890:

ASSESSED VALUATION OF REAL ESTATE TAXED

State.	1890.	1879.
Virginia,*	$393,513,641	$300,032,634
North Carolina,	142,068,932	66,665,609
South Carolina,	90,042,723	95,595,742
Georgia,	225,054,915	115,158,572
Florida,	69,596,574	16,158,152
Alabama,	154,706,484	93,778,434
Mississippi,	117,004,402	94,722,768
Louisiana,	159,619,875	153,074,700
Texas,	523,894,098	77,749,254
Tennessee,	292,872,811	178,428,300
Arkansas,	109,417,158	50,481,845
Total,	$2,268,790,613	$1,241,746,008

*Includes West Virginia.

ASSESSED VALUATION OF PERSONAL PROPERTY TAXED.

State.	1890.	1870.
Virginia,	$208,700,253	$105,149,919
North Carolina,	93,231,742	37,645,289
South Carolina,	78,219,946	51,534,030
Georgia,	190,774,030	66,617,042
Florida,	31 165,137	9,826,522
Alabama,	104,273,091	30,687,642
Mississippi,	49,767,877	47,200,344
Louisiana,	74,700,905	49,622,811
Texas,	257,005,507	42,037,088
Tennessee,	80,887,380	24,597,428
Arkansas,	65,320,597	25,141,231
Total,	$1,243,046,448	$490,060,246

These are remarkable figures. In twenty years the taxable value of real estate in these eleven Southern States has increased $1,027,000,000, or 82 per cent. while in the same period the personal property has increased to the extent of $753,000,000, or 154 per cent.

These two tables show that the increase of our taxable property between 1870 and 1890 amounts to $1,780,000,000, and when we consider the fact that the South lost $1,400,000,000 worth of property by the war, and that this amount had been made good by 1870, it must be apparent to everybody that this section is making a phenomenal record in the matter of recuperation and progress.

The South is the land of promise, and will some day be the richest quarter of the Union.

Burgular Proof Cars.

Advance.

Necessity is the mother of inventions, and so it has proved in this case. Messrs. Morell and Ferrer, of Santa Barbara, Cal., have had patented a burglar-proof car which is said to be one of the most ingenious inventions of the age. The frequent railroad robberies, that have alarmed the traveling public lately, have shown the need of some device, and the need has supplied the invention.

In the Scientific American of Oct. 27th, the car is described. The car contains cages, opened only from the outside by the depot agents, in which are designed to be placed all moneys or valuables that the train has on board. There are also compartments in the car for express messengers to secrete themselves. The compartments are bullet proof, but are so constructed that the messenger can shoot from them at any robber who succeeds in forcing an entrance into the car.

Doors are ingeniously arranged so that the messenger by a device can shut in any robber who makes his way into the centre of the car. The robber can thus be imprisoned, the messenger can shoot at him from the bullet proof compartment, through port holes in the door. With that advantage the messenger is thus enabled to wage a successful war, and in the end make a capture or get the blood from his assailant.

The arrangement is very simple and convenient. It is not very expensive, as we learn. It comes in as a thing in need, and will doubtless come into general use.

Train burglary has come to be all too common, and railroad companies will be obliged to provide some means to prevent their frequent recurrence.

It was thought for a long time that the Eastern part of the United States was safe from such vandalism, but the recent Aquia Creek affair has taught train men that nothing is safe.

If the car proves a success they will doubtless be put on all railroads in a short while.

A Famous Show of Beauty.

The show of distinguished beauty, trans fixed by famous artists, which is now taking place at the Academy of Fine Arts in New York, has been anticipated by The Cosmopolitan Magazine in its November issue, in an article by Wm. A. Coffin, with illustrations of some of the more beautiful faces. The "Great Passions of History" series has for this month's subject the romantic career of Agnes Sorel, who influenced the destinies of France under Charles VII. "The Art Schools of America," "The Great British Northwest Territory," "The Chiefs of the American Press," and the "Public Library Movement," are amongst the Cosmopolitan's table of contents. Survivors of the war and their children will find intense interest in "The Story of a Thousand," a personal narrative begun in this number by Albion W. Tourgee, who tells in a graphic way, of a regiment which saw fierce service—of its organization, its marches, its sports, and its death-roll.

Young or middle-aged men suffering from nervous debility, loss of memory, premature old age, as the result of bad habits, should send 10 cents in stamps for illustrated book offering sure means to cure, sent securely sealed in plain envelope. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

OFFICIAL VOTE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The vote of the State by counties for Chief Justice and for Treasurer on Nov. 6, 1894, was as follows:

COUNTIES.	Jas. E. Shepherd, Dem.	W. T. Faircloth, Rep.	S. McD. Tate, Dem.	W. H. Worth, Fusion.
Alamance,	1790	2006	1762	1417
Alexander,	....	....	....	....
Alleghany,	640	460	518	390
Anson,	1434	1092	1418	1145
Ashe,	1412	1677	1397	1685
Beaufort,	1841	1855	1766	1687
Bertie,	1486	1317	1424	1308
Bladen,	....	....	....	....
Brunswick,	....	....	....	....
Buncombe,	3589	3542	3544	3560
Burke,	1426	1518	1471	1479
Cabarrus,	1307	1495	1319	1479
Caldwell,	1121	1038	1085	1040
Camden,	....	....	....	....
Carteret,	....	....	....	....
Caswell,	849	1799	811	1790
Catawba,	1628	1932	1627	1932
Chatham,	1520	2665	1488	2670
Cherokee,	723	839	719	721
Chowan,	....	....	....	....
Clay,	366	341	363	353
Cleveland,	1676	1721	1658	1741
Columbus,	1224	1404	1168	1417
Craven,	1080	1948	1072	1864
Cumberland,	....	....	1977	2443
Currituck,	681	180	633	207
Dare,	....	....	....	....
Davidson,	....	....	1774	2353
Davie,	701	1294	675	1273
Duplin,	1457	1909	1444	1902
Durham,	....	....	....	....
Edgecombe,	....	....	....	....
Forsyth,	2465	2830	2451	2859
Franklin,	....	....	2031	2148
Gaston,	1334	1419	1322	1419
Gates,	....	....	....	....
Graham,	384	270	356	252
Granville,	1616	2229	1530	1896
Greene,	....	....	....	....
Guilford,	2720	3093	2525	2766
Halifax,	3574	1105	3532	1249
Harnett,	....	....	....	....
Haywood,	1608	1057	1611	1058
Henderson,	832	1277	783	1370
Hertford,	982	1212	....	....
Hyde,	....	....	....	....
Iredell,	2068	2287	2065	2227
Jackson,	....	....	....	....
Johnston,	2594	1979	2496	2006
Jones,	....	....	....	....
Lenoir,	1323	1373	....	....
Lincoln,	961	1127	954	1079
Macon,	944	930	893	915
Madison,	1267	2028	1295	2036
Martin,	....	....	....	....
McDowell,	....	....	959	934
Mecklenburg,	3186	1729	3127	1643
Mitchell,	659	1615	659	1615
Montgomery,	782	1229	756	1228
Moore,	1547	2285	1509	2234
Nash,	....	....	....	....
New Hanover,	1919	2126	1670	2105
Northampton,	....	....	1119	1181
Onslow,	....	....	....	....
Orange,	1041	1692	1002	1658
Pamlico,	471	744	540	668
Pasquotank,	746	1490	725	1473
Pender,	973	1163	910	1175
Perquimans,	....	....	....	....
Person,	....	....	....	....
Pitt,	2052	2687	2038	2580
Polk,	....	....	541	642
Randolph,	2115	2830	2104	2770
Richmond,	....	....	....	....
Robeson,	1813	1780	1760	1611
Rockingham,	1855	2594	1828	2714
Rowan,	2284	1422	2255	....
Rutherford,	1836	2057	1822	2009
Sampson,	1241	2842	1272	2622
Stanly,	907	756	896	754
Stokes,	1179	1829	1161	1841
Surry,	1890	2079	1861	2096
Swain,	768	522	778	469
Transylvania,	....	....	488	578
Tyrrell,	219	538	212	487
Union,	1569	1428	1572	1495
Vance,	....	....	....	....
Wake,	....	....	3655	4990
Warren,	764	2394	785	2419
Washington,	503	1140	445	1117
Watauga,	892	1120	871	1140
Wayne,	....	....	2231	2102
Wilkes,	1540	2279	1451	1991
Wilson,	1654	1718	1733	1703
Yadkin,	....	....	917	1504
Yancey,	1111	862	1006	857
Total,	......	......	......	......

Josephine Suffeenszka Javoska, who is said to be a grandniece of Pulaski, the Polish patriot, and once a Countess in St. Petersburg, sells papers in front of the Brooklyn Postoffice.

Fast Living Americans.

We new world people are fast livers, and in nothing is this more observable than in our reckless irregularity as to sleep and diet. We alternately starve and gorge ourselves, doing each in the most irregular and hasty manner, without regard to the nutritive value of the food consumed, or the deleterious effects upon the digestive organs or the terrible tasks imposed upon them at the most unseasonable hours. It is little wonder we are a nation of dyspeptics, and prone to constipation, piles, etc. It is to their efficacy as a remedy for those ailments that Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets owe their unparalleled popularity. Good results always follow their use in all cases of derangement of the liver, stomach and bowels

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Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All Druggists. 50c. and $1.

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Prof. L. D. Edwards, of Preston, Idaho, says: "I was all run down, weak, nervous and irritable through overwork. I suffered from brain fatigue, mental depression, etc. I became so weak and nervous that I could not sleep, I would arise tired, discouraged and blue. I began taking

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April 29, 1880. tf

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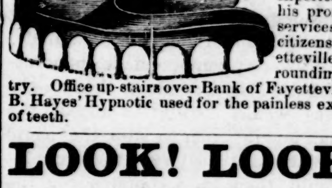

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THE OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., NOV. 29, 1894.

Established in 1825 by E. J. Hale, Sr.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

A NEW CRUSADE AGAINST SILVER.

So completely did the overwhelming defeat of the Democratic organization, the other day, justify Vance's memorable warning that it seemed to his disciples a work of supererogation to point the moral. But, with the stupid conceit which characterizes the rule-or-ruin gold-bugs, they have mistaken the generosity of loyal Democrats for weakness. Presuming upon this, they have begun a crusade for the repression of the rising tide in favor of immediate free silver legislation. Incredible as it may seem, a section of the Democratic party, headed by the gold-bug Atlanta Journal in the South and the Republican press at the North, is actually claiming the result of the late election as a rebuke to the advocates of free silver. That is to say, the very people who voted the Democratic party into power two years ago by such an overwhelming and unprecedented majority upon a platform pledging it to free silver, have now voted it out because its *platform* called for free silver! A sane man, it seems to us, would say that they voted it out becau e the platform pledge was not fulfilled.

ARE WE NEVER TO LEARN?

Now, if this matter of the disastrous consequences of disobeying the solemn pledges of the party platform, particularly in respect of the burning question of silver money, were a new one, we might have greater hope for those ostrich-minded members of our party who persist in ignoring the teachings of experience as well as the warnings of experienced men. But it has all been threshed out before, and a prediction made of what has happened to the Democratic party that is so precise and graphic that it reads like inspiration.

What did Vance say? In his letter of July 27, 1893, replying to an adverse criticism of his letter of the 19th of that month to the Mecklenburg Alliance advocating the free coinage of silver, he used these prophetic words:

THE CURSE OF ROME.

"Be not deceived; evil communications corrupt good politics as well as good manners. The professed friend of silver money who will favor the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law, trusting to the justice of capital or the chapter of accidents to get favorable legislation thereafter, is either a traitor or a fool. * * * *I am squarely on the Democratic platform; I want all its pledges kept, those which favor the people as well as those desired by the bankers and brokers. If the refusal to serve them first* [by the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law] *without some guaranty that the people shall participate also, puts me out of the Democratic party, you will, my dear sir, if you live a few months longer, see the greater part of that party deliberately walk out of itself—leaving nothing behind but a smell of brimstone and Wall street.*"

Again: in that marvelous speech on the 1st of September, 1893, at the extra session of Congress, explaining his unwillingness to accept Mr. Voorhees's and Mr. W. L. Wilson's promises (made apparently in behalf of the President) that if only Congress would consent to repeal the Sherman law in order to stop the panic [?] legislation satisfactory to the free coiners would then be recommended, the great Commoner said:

A COWARDLY AND LYING MAKESHIFT.

"If the framers of that plank meant that it was a cowardly makeshift for the free coinage of silver, is not the bill for its repeal, without a line in its place, a greater coward and a worse makeshift? Is not the coinage of 54,000,000 ounces per annum nearer to free coinage than the coining of none? If it was meant that it was a cowardly makeshift for gold monometallism, is not the language of the platform itself both a cowardly and a lying makeshift for the truth?

"Finally, if the language of the platform taken altogether means only that we are to oblige the bankers, bondholders, and stockbrokers first, by unconditional repeal of the Sherman law, accompanied only by a short stump speech in the belly of the act, saying that it is our policy at some future time—the Lord knows when—to do something further—the Lord knows what [laughter]—in the direction of carring out the other promises of the platform—are not the makers and upholders of that declaration of policy and purposes open to the charge of insincerity and of so framing words as to deceive the people whose suffrage they were seeking?

"If such an interpretation of the platform as is contended for here by those who will vote for repeal, and presumably by the President, had been announced during the campaign of last year, I am quite sure Mr. Cleveland would not have carried my State by 50,000 votes, and I believe he could not have carried a single, solitary electoral vote south of the Potomac River—not one.

CASH FOR THE BONDHOLDER, PROMISES FOR THE PEOPLE.

"But what about the remainder of the platform? The same bill—almost the same strokes of the same pen could have inserted an additional provision looking in the direction of coining silver on equal terms with gold, maintaining its parity, etc. But instead of that we give the stock brokers and the gamblers and the banks by this bill all they want, and we put off the American people with still another promise. We pay the gold bugs cash and pay the people with another paper promise redeemable at the option of the makers. [Laughter.]

"Now, if the promises at Chicago were not good, how would the promises inserted in the law become any better. It might, indeed, be good for another promise, and so on *ad finitum*.

* * * * * *

"Now, if asked why I cannot trust the future for the enactment of those laws which ought to come concurrent with the repeal of the Sherman act, my answer—and with much more truth than theirs—is, I have no confidence. When a man promises me that if I will put him in a position which will enable him to do so he will pay me a thousand dollars, and when I have performed my part of the contract and put him in that position and he refuses to pay me, and applies his money to some other purpose, and proposes to promise me the same thing again, I refuse to accept his promise as that of an honest and responsible man; my confidence is gone.

THE SPURNED PROFFER OF COMPROMISE.

"Mr. President, I will tell you why I halt between conditional and unconditional repeal. Unconditional repeal is unconditional surrender. In the first place, by conditional repeal we unite the Democratic party, or at least all true friends of bimetalism. I know that they all came here, as I did, hoping, praying, that some compromise could be found between them and the President, the chief of our party, by which they could stand with him. By the proposition of unconditional repeal that is impossible.

* * * * * *

"Mr. President, I fancy that those who are shouting over the action of the House of Representatives in passing the bill to repeal this law without conditions, and are glorifying the President for calling us together and giving us a message containing no recommendation except to repeal this law—I fancy they little know what is before them. The doctrines of Prince Bismarck and Horace White have not yet become a part of the common law of America; thank God, there remain others to be consulted besides those professors of 'high finance.'

"It was said that the string of the bow of Ulysses warned him of approaching danger by singing a song of battle and of strife. Let me say to those conspirato.s against the welfare of the common people, that before they shall finally succeed in their unhallowed designs, and drive them through 'the valley of the shadow of death' to attain the single gold standard, in order that the conspirators may grow rich on human suffering, they will see many a field of political battle and hear the roar of much political strife.

WHERE DWELL THE THUNDERBOLTS OF JOVE.

"In this fair land the thunderbolts of Jove dwell still with those whose voice is as the voice of God, and the bow of Ulysses is yet in the people's hands, and its quiver is filled with death dealing darts. Its strings will yet sing many a song of battle to awaken the sleeping people, and upon every plain and in every valley and upon every mountain side, from shore to shore of our inclosing seas, they will spring to their feet at the calling of that music, with a light of conflict on their faces and the resolve of victory in their hearts. In that day it would be better for some of those who have joined in the fight against the money of the poor 'that a millstone had been hanged about their necks and they had been cast into the midst of the sea.'

"Many a defeated statesman of this great fight, when he looks into the faces of those who overthrew him in that strife, will be surprised to behold not the faces of his old pol tical enemies, but those of his own indignant neighbors and heretofore friends, who will say to him, 'We followed your example; we loved you and believed the best way to serve you was to kill you.'

"Surely the fountains of the great deep of humanity are broken up and the hearts of men are stirred within them as they have never been stirred before since civil war. The great fight is on; the power of money and its allies throughout the world have entered into this conspiracy to perpetrate the 'greatest crime of this or any other age,' to overthrow one half of the world's money, and thereby double their own wealth by the enhancing in value of the other half, which is in their hands."

FUSION OF THE REPUBLICAN AND THE POPULIST MACHINES INEVITABLE: HOPE FOR DEMOCRACY LAY IN RECOVERIES FROM THE ALLIANCE BY UNION ON VANCE.

Nor were others, Vance's disciples, blind to the impending storm. We venture to reproduce an editorial that appeared in this paper sixteen months ago. It was in remonstrance against the unseemly attacks that a portion of our North Carolinian press were delivering upon his devoted head:

[From the Observer of August 3, 1893.]

Gentlemen of the Democratic party, the "gray-haired Senator" has more wisdom and experience than we. He has been a more consistent and persistent Democrat than the most of us. He does not believe in the methods of the ostrich which sticks its head in the ground and thinks its whole body concealed. The Democratic party, for the first time in many years, is in a minority in North Carolina, a minority of 14,000. We won the other day by a plurality. We would have been beat except for the fact that the Third party was inchoate and union with the Republicans could not be accomplished. There is no one who keeps his eyes open who does not know that the two will combine next time. What have we been doing to draw back to ourselves those of the Alliance who would still be Democrats if they could? Worse than nothing. The threat from the North of the violation by the Democratic party of the Chicago platform, and the statement, no matter how untrue, published everywhere that the bulk of the North Carolina delegation would vote with the gold-bugs, is causing us to lose votes every day. Senator Vance's letters indicate to the better class of the Alliance,—without whose assistance, remember, we cannot win, next time—that there is still a Democratic party that stands for principle and not merely for the catching of votes on false promises.

A RETROSPECT.

Vance's warnings were rejected with contumely—Vance, the idol of the people, the sovereign, vote-giving people. Was no atonement made? Yes, at that notable gathering of old-fashioned Democrats in Raleigh last August, a platform was adopted of which a Virginian critic said: "If the spirit of Vance had hovered over the Democratic State convention held in Raleigh on Wednesday last, and dictated its deliverances, these would not have been very different from what they were." Was that adhered to? Nay, verily!

Brethren of the Democratic press and party, these things are not said by way of reproach. Far from it. They are said, with all deference to your judgment, with the earnest hope that they may point the way to victory.

CURRENT COMMENT.

Free silver, State banks, and a revenue tariff, the Democratic slogan for '96!

* * *

The reader will find matters of interest in Mr. Grady's important letter; in Mr. Daniel R. Goodloe's comments on the late election; and in the account of the fall and history of Port Arthur, and the consequences thereof to China and civilization—elsewhere printed.

FALL OF PORT ARTHUR.

China's Gibraltar.

Recent cablegrams announce the capture by the Japanese army under Field Marshal Count Oyama, on Wednesday, the 21st of this month, of Port Arthur, the Chinese naval rendezvous upon which the Chinese government has expended such immense sums. Nature and military engineering have conspired to make this place so strong that it has been known as the Gilbraltar of the East.

Says the New York Herald:

With the fall of Port Arthur Japan has shattered the power of China for further evil. There is nothing to prevent her now from marching on to Pekin, where, it is apparent, she intends to dictate terms of peace. This is within Japan's good right, well won by her splendid victories at Ping Yang, at the Yalu and now by the storming and capture of China's Gibraltar.

The Japanese have already begun the concentration of their forces for the march to China's capital. It is now evident that Count Oyama did not leave the Regent's Sword until he knew of the fall of the Part. The news of the capture, which occurred on Wednesday, was naturally suppressed by the Chinese government.

The full story of the capture of Port Arthur will prove it to be the most brilliant and daring achievement of the Japanese in the present war. We take off our hats to the gallant nation, which by a series of victories, each one grander than the preceding one, has won for itself the proudest position among the Great Powers of the world. Let Japan go on in her mission of carrying enlightenment and civilization to the Dark East without any further attempts at intervention in favor of peace by amateur diplomatists.

IT PARALYZES THE SEA POWER OF CHINA.

Says the New York Times:

It is hard to see how the war in the East can now be prolonged. Port Arthur is a point of very great strategical importance. While it is not quite the Gibraltar of the Gulf of Pe-Chi-Li, since it does not absolutely command the entrance to that body of water, a glance at the map shows that the possession of it gives the possessor a very great advantage in case of any war in which China, Japan, or Corea is involved. In natural impregnableness it has often of late been compared with Gibraltar, and the time and money spent in fortifying it show the appreciation of the necessity of retaining it that has been shown by the Chinese, or by their European military advisers, which is more to the purpose.

Held by brave and skillful soldiers, it is an invaluable outwork of the defense of China, and an equally invaluable base of supplies and operations for an invader of China, while it has been of vital consequence to the Chinese as the only dockyard they possess in all this part of the empire, in which their men-of-war can take refuge under the guns of the forts and be fitted or refitted to a condition to take the sea. To capture it is to paralyze, if not to annihilate, the sea power of China.

IT MEANS THE END OF THE WAR.

But it is not the natural or the artificial importance of Port Arthur that makes its fall so momentous and so likely to be decisive. If the Chinese had abandoned it without a blow, for the purpose of concentrating their forces further inland for the defense of Moukden or of Pekin, the abandonment would have been regarded as a blunder, if not as an act of cowardice, but it would by no means necessarily have signified the end of the war. What makes it probable that it is the end is the evidence that, so far from abandoning the place, the Chinese have concentrated all their means and all their efforts upon its defense. They have put their all upon this cast, and stood the hazard of the die. It seems that it was the flower of the Chinese Army that was destroyed at Ping-Yang, but all that was left of what could be called trained troops, all to which war was the art of destruction by firearms, and not of instilling terror by means of masks and noises and stenches, were assembled for a last stand at Port Arthur. It is not only that Port Arthur has fallen; it is that the Chinese power of military resistance has been destroyed. A modern army cannot be improvised, as we ourselves are too apt to forget. In undisturbed possession of Port Arthur, the Japanese can prepare for a Winter campaign, if the weather permits such a campaign. If not, they can patrol the coast and sweep Chinese commerce from the sea, and await the Spring with confidence that China can no more resist them then than she can resist them now, and that the reckoning which China will have to discharge is daily growing.

CHINESE DEVOID OF PATRIOTISM.

That the Chinese are at the end of their tether is entirely clear. Their lack of all the higher qualities of soldiership has been manifest almost from the first. They have no enterprise, no active and adventurous courage. Their courage consists in the same inert and passive resistance to Western civilization as exemplified in war that they have from immemorial time been opposing to Western civilization as expressed in the arts of peace. They can stand still and be killed. In conjunction with other military qualities this is most valuable; but alone it is quite worthless. The lack of spirit and patriotism and the military sense of honor is the more conspicuous in them by reason of the brilliant exhibition of these qualities by their conquerors. The American naval officer who commanded the Chen Yuen in the battle off the Yalu, and whose account of the battle has just now been published, speaks with the disgust of a brave man of the poltroonery of his subordinate Chinese officers, a poltroonery which can be explained only by supposing that the men who exhibited it are insensible to the shame which in fighting men overcomes the fear of death. The whole history of the war, so far as we have it, indicates that this temper on the part of Chinese officers is normal and not exceptional, and helps to explain the ease and rapidity of the Japanese successes. For such a people as the Chinese are shown to be, there is nothing to do but to get the easiest possible terms of peace at the earliest possible date, and this is the view that seems now to prevail in Chinese circles.

HOW THE GREAT STRONGHOLD WAS CAPTURED.

The following, condensed from the cablegrams of the New York papers, describes the oporations which resulted in the capture of the Chinese stronghold:

The force employed in the attack and capture of Port Arthur consisted of the First division of the Twelfth mixed brigade of infantry and artillery belonging to Count Oyama's army, and numbered about ten thousand men. Two hundred Japanese were killed or wounded. The fighting lasted for forty hours continuously between the forts and the Japanese army. On Wednesday evening the Japanese torpedo boats created a diversion from seaward in front of the port, and during the confusion which resulted the army delivered an assault upon the forts. The Chinese were driven out with the bayonet and with deadly volleys from the machine guns.

A dispatch from Port Arthur, through a Japanese medium, says that the first army formed the right wing and Kumanoto's brigade the left wing, while the advanced heavy guns in the centre opened fire on the citadel. The first army captured the principal western fort at eight o'clock in the morning, entered Port Arthur at two o'clock in the afternoon, and had captured the Wogonsan fort by four o'clock. Kumanoto's brigade meanwhile engaged the eastern forts, all of which were taken before eleven o'clock in the evening. The coast forts had not yet been engaged, but they fell next morning.

The fighting was desperate throughout the engagement. It is reported that the Chinese army was virtually destroyed, the killed and wounded numbering many thousand. The Japanese loss was heavy, but far less than that of the Chinese.

The Central News correspondent at Shanghai says the fall of Port Arthur has created great excitement in the native quarter of Shanghai. All accounts agree that the Chinese fought gallantly and desperately. Some of the officers and men in the forts refused to surrender, and were cut down by the Japanese.

The Shanghai correspondent of the Central news says it is estimated that 15,000 to 20,000 Chinese troops defended Port Arthur. It is supposed that two Chinese warships were also at Port Arthur.

A dispatch to the Central News says that the real fighting at Port Arthur began on November 20 in the third pass, the village of Shuisz-Ying having been captured on November 19.

The Japanese torpedo boats engaged the attention of the forts, while the troops closed around the forts at the rear. Then the torpedo boats made a sudden and concerted dash and succeeded in getting inside the harbor. The Japanese artillery in the rear kept up a continuous fire upon the Chinese forts, and the infantry made a succession of attacks upon the outer defences, which they captured. After the first onslaught by the Japanese the resistance of the Chinese is said to have been feeble, and finally the Chinese troops became panic stricken and fled.

ON TO PEKIN.

It is stated that the Japanese secured at Port Arthur 10,000 tons of coal and 3,000,000 taels' worth of ammunition. It is believed that the Japanese commanders intend to seize forthwith the railway between Shan-Hai-Kwan and Tien-Tsin, lest the Chinese destroy it.

China in now willing to agree to almost anything, but the Japanese have made up their minds to enter Pekin.

Japan is now operating against China with three armies. The first, directed by Field Marshal Count Yamagata, is marching in two divisions through Manchuria upon Moukden, the sacred city, which is the cradle of the Manchu dynasty. A portion of this army, under Major General Oseko, was detached from the main body after the capture of Kui-lien-cheng, on October 31, and marched to Takushan. This place he left on November 15 for Siu-yen, and on the 18th encountered the Chinese under General Ma, whom he defeated, capturing five guns. Siu yen is on the road both to Mouken and to Niuchwang. No trustworthy news of the main body under General Nodzu has been received for some little time. The second army is that under Count Oyama, which has just taken Port Arthur, and the greater part of which, as already stated, is now marching north to Niuchwang. The third army has just sailed from Ujina, in Japan, a port a few miles from Hiroshima, at which all troops have been embarked during the campaign. The destination of this army is not yet known, and is variously stated to be Yang-tse-Kiang or Weihai-Wei.

CHINA'S PRAYER FOR PEACE.

The Globe's Shanghai dispatch says that China has sent a special agent to Japan, with instructions to accept any terms of peace, except the cession of any portion of China proper to Japan.

The Central News says that several foreign and English banks have offered to contract for a Chinese war indemnity gold loan at four per cent.

WHAT WASHINGTON SAYS.

Official confirmation of the cable announcing the fall of Port Arthur has been received by both the State and Navy departments. The State Department was well supplied with cablegrams concerning this new success of the Japanese. Minister Dun, at Tokio, cabled that he had been informed by the British admiral that he had been advised of the capture of the stronghold

Minister Denby's message announced the fall on the 22nd inst., but the other dispatches stated the 21st, and they were confirmed by the cablegram of Acting Rear Admiral Carpenter, commanding the Asiatic squadron, received at the Department almost simultaneously with those received at the State Department.

UNITED STATES WAR VESSELS IN THE EAST.

Upon the receipt of the several cablegrams, Secretary Gresham and Acting Secretary McAdoo, had a conference in relation, it is understood, to the distribution of United States men-of-war along the Asiatic coast for the protection of American citizens. The Petrel has been ordered from Niuchwang, as the river in which she was lying is beginning to freeze, and if she remained there much longer it was feared she would be frozen in for the winter. The Petrel will cruise in the vicinity of Port Arthur for the present. It is very probable that the Monocacy, which is now at Tien-Tsin, will be ordered to cruise in the south for similar reasons. The Charleston will probably remain at Chemulpo. The Concord is now at Chin Kiang. The Yorktown left San Francisco November 10 and should reach Asiatic waters about Christmas. The Detroit reached Cadiz, Spain, November 15, and with the Machias, which left New York November 20, is not expected to join the fleet before January.

ABOUT THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

In the opinion of State, War and Navy Department officials and of diplomats here the fall of Port Arthur means practically the close of the war. While nothing official has been received concerning China's suit for peace, it is believed that it has already been instituted and that the result will be announced in a very few days. The belief prevails that Japan will demand, besides a war indemnity and the independence of Corea, that the island of Formosa be ceded to her, thus completing her chain of islands in the Pacific.

CHINA NOW HELPLESS.

Officials of the State and Navy Departments are agreed that the capture of Port Arthur renders China helpless, and no doubt is expressed that overtures for peace will be immediately submitted to Japan through the good offices of Ministers Denby and Dun.

ORIGIN OF PORT ARTHUR.

Port Arthur, the native name of which is Lushun-Kou, had become the chief naval station of the Chinese empire. Eleven or twelve years ago it was simply a good, wind bound harbor for the junks that traded along the coast. In 1881 it was finally decided to construct a dock and refitting basin. After more than one failure it was decided to give out the work to foreign contractors, and in the early part of 1887 a French company secured a contract to construct the necesary works needed for a naval dock yard. At the end of 1890 the contractors completed the task intrusted to them. The entrance to the port has been deepened and a basin constructed inside with a depth of twenty-five feet at low water. There are spacious wharves and quays (from which vessels can be commissioned and troops and crews embarked) fitted with steam cranes and connected by a railway with the workshops. There is a dry dock of over four hundred feet in length, having twenty-five feet of water on its sills at low tide, which can be emptied in a few hours by means of a steam pump. There is also a smaller dock, suitable for torpedo boats. The foundries and workshops contain the most modern machines, engines, &c. The dock yard can be lighted by the electric lights.

The port is defended from attack both by sea and by land by a dozen well constructed forts, which are armed with modern guns of heavy calibre. The armament of the forts consisted of about fifty 6 inch and 9-inch Krupp guns, several rifled mortars or howitzers and a number of quick firing guns. The port was also defended by submarine mines, and there are generally seven first class and six second class torpedo boats stationed there. On shore there is a small but efficient porpedo depot, where torpedoes can be tested and regulated and defects put right.

HOW THE JAPS AVOIDED THE MINES.

The importance of the place led the Japanese to conduct their operations against it with every precaution to insure success. Moreover, it was necessary to make the advance slowly, as the ground for miles around had been filled with powder mines connected with electric wires running into Port Arthur. It was necessary to send ahead small scouting parties to pick a route away from the mines and wires. The regular road could not be used for artillery, as it would have been blown up, and accordingly the big guns had to be moved through woods and swamps.

THE DEMONETIZATION ACT OF 1873.

Congressman Grady writes an Important Letter.

Correspondence of the Observer.]

WALLACE, N. C., Nov. 24, 1894.

MAJOR HALE:—You and I have for years heard denunciations of the Congress of 1873, of Ernest Seyd, and of the $500,000 bribery of that Congress to induce it to stop the coinage of the silver dollar—all without a shadow of evidence. During the recent campaign, in reply to a populist who interrupted me, I expressed the opinion that Mr. Seyd had nothing to do with the passage of the coinage act of 1873, and that he was not in Washington any time during the discussion of it.

Since then I unexpectedly came across a letter written by Mr. Seyd to Hon. Samuel Hooper, of Mass., chairman of the committee on Banking and Currency, and I ask you to print a few extracts from it for the information of such of your readers as have been so egregiously imposed on. It was dated "La Princess Street Bank, London, Feb. 17, 1872"—the year before the act was passed! That is to say, the year before silver was *secretly* and *stealthily* struck down. This letter was written in compliance with a request from Mr. Hooper, who sent copies of his bill to leading financiers and economic writers in Europe as well as the United States:

"I now come to the most important part of the bill—that of the valuation—which, according to section 15, omits the coinage of the silver dollar * * * As this new bill presumably repeals all previous enactments, I suppose that the total abolition of the silver dollar is contemplated.

"In my book (Suggestions) I enter fully into the discussion of this matter and show the gigantic consequences to international as well as national trade through the demonetization of silver. * * * It is the question of the age and takes precedence of every other matter involved in monetary science. Unfortunately the subject requires not only a thoroughly practical knowledge of exchange matters, but the principles of valuation, for which very few people have inclination, and so it happens that even the framers of mint bills do not grasp its importance, as I have found before. You yourself in your letter to Mr. Latham" [through whom Mr. Hooper sent the copy of his bill to Mr. Seyd] "referring to my book, made the remark: 'As to the theory of the double valuation, I do not understand it.' I infer from this that you have remained a stranger to the controversy. * *

"Permit me to beg that you will first investigate the question of double against single valuation. Chapter 3 of my book (Suggestions, &c.,) opens the question; appendix, notes 8, (p. 201), the consequences of the gold valuation, and 9, (page 212), the *injustice* of the gold valuation. * * Other writers, such as Mr. Wolowski, in France, and several other French, Dutch, and German authorities defend the double valuation on the same ground.

"The great portion of English economists defend the gold valuation, but several of them have come over to my views. * * *

"I think that the United States, with both their gold and silver mines, are in the eminently favorable position of upholding the full use of both gold and silver, and that the double valuation (as it existed before) would be of great benefit to the country," &c., &c.

Although printed in the Congressional Globe and easily accessible, this letter as well as the subject of silver coinage was buried out of sight by the tyranny of the fierce Radicals who were treating the South to "force bills," "civil rights bills," and other evidences of their hate for the South and contempt for the Constitution. And it is no wonder that the people, even if conditions had been otherwise, lost sight of the coinage question, since from the close of the war till Jan'y 1, 1879, when the Resumption Act went into effect, the country (except California and Nevada which had been all along on a gold basis, the silver dollar being worth more than the gold dollar) was on a depreciated paper basis—greenbacks and National Bank notes—and no metallic money circulated among the people, because all real money was at a premium, and was bought and sold as wheat and cotton were.

But "hard times" drove the people to search for causes, and the act of 1873 was easily held to be one of the most potent; but it is exceeding strange that those who made the discovery, invented this Ernest Seyd story, without foundation and the opposite of the truth. And it is still more strange that it has so long served the base purpose of inflaming the passions of honest people against innocent persons.

There was no secrecy, no stealth, no bribery. In fact the act was satisfactory to silver mining States because it provided for coining the trade dollar; and all their Senators voted for it, including Nye and *Stewart*, of Nevada, while *Senator John Sherman* voted against it. His colleague, Senator Thurman, voted for it.

The prejudices which have been widening and deepening for several years, as products of this and other numerous perversions and misrepresentations of history, of current events, and of the motives of public men, were the chief obstacles in the path of the Democratic party in the recent campaign. Mischievous teachings by honest but misinformed men and newspapers, and the deliberate dissemination by demagogues of untruths in localities where refutation was practically impossible, resulted in a blinding of so many people and to such a degree that the task of enlightening them became almost hopeless, even if they had been willing to hear the truth.

How we shall remove these obstacles is the problem now demanding solution.

B. F. GRADY.

The Lesson of the Election.

Daniel R. Goodloe in Raleigh News and Observer.

John Randolph said he never knew a young man, in a fox chase, to attempt riding on both sides of a sapling that he didn't split his brains out. The Democratic party, in the late campaign, attempted to ride on both sides of two very large saplings—the Tariff, and the Silver question; and the consequences have been as disastrous as a dynamite explosion. Other causes have co-operated to bring about the result. There was the festering carbuncle upon the neck of the Democracy, Tammany Hall, which greatly needed probing to the core, and received it; and there were the Populists, who have jumped out of the frying-pan into the fire. Some of their leaders have been rewarded with office; but not one of their cherished principles and purposes will be gained. They have demanded the free coinage of silver, and plentiful showers of greenbacks, and they have gone to the doors, hat in hand, of the monopolists, the millionaires and the bankers, who will touch nothing but gold, and who habitually speak of the demand for free coinage as "the silver craze." The great mass of Southern Populists have heretofore belonged to the Democratic party, and, of course, they were, to a man, in favor of the lowest rate of tariff taxation; but, because that party could not give it to them immediately, they have thrown themselves into the arms of the Protectionists.

The Northern Democracy, in all the States east of the Mississippi river, are opposed to the free coinage of silver. That is to say, the wealthy classes among them are of the anti-silver party; while the people would naturally take the other side, and do in a degree, without standing out for the principle. The politicians go with the wealthy classes; and it is thus made to appear that the whole North are for keeping the silver coin in subordination to gold.

It is now time for the South to take a stand for its convictions on these vital questions of a strictly revenue tariff, and the free coinage of silver. The great mass of the Southern people hold to these views, and they should not parley with any class or party in other sections of the Union about them. If the Democratic party in every Southern State were to proclaim these principles, declare the fixed purpose to stand by them, and the determination to support no man for the Presidency, who is not pledged to them, the Northern Democrats would infallibly coalesce with them. Before the war the inflexible purpose of the South gave law to the Democratic party, and to the Union; it elected Presidents, and gave tone to public sentiment throughout the country, for long years until her demands were pushed too far. The great interest which then united the South, slavery, no longer exists; but interests of wider scope have taken their place; interests which are felt in every section of the Union; and by all classes of the people. The 158 electoral votes of the South are too important an item in the make up of a majority for President and Vice-President, to be ignored.

The new States of the West are all for silver, and they are not wedded to protection. They regard the free coinage of silver as the paramount question; and would not hold off from a national party that will make it an issue for the sake of protection to manufactures, of which they have none.

The South can lose nothing by the course here indicated. No Southern man will be taken up for the Presidency, for a good while to come, however broad, national and patriotic in spirit. The generation of Southerners who took part in the Confederate service, or who were old enough to sympathize with it, would not be deemed "available" for that office, especially by a Democratic National Convention General Grant, if alive, might shrive a repentant Confederate doubtless, and fit him for a place on the Republican ticket; but Southern Democrats must wait. Northern men have hitherto been selected, by the Democrats, for the Presidency, and this will continue to be the case. But the South, by standing aloof, will have all the more influence upon the contest for candidates.

The Republicans were divided upon the same issues, tariff and free coinage of silver. But they were outsiders, and not responsible for measures. Neither were they responsible for the low price of cotton, nor for drouths in some sections, and excessive rains in others, as Mr. Cleveland, who had control of the Weather Bureau, was, of course. The Republicans were in a position to point to, and hold the Democratic Administration responsible for all these evils, and with the aid of the far-seeing Populists they have done so, effectively.

It is true, I think, that the Administration is blameable for not having called Congress together immediately after the inauguration of Mr. Cleveland, that the Tariff question, at least, might have been settled a year sooner. It is true also, that it was the extravagance of Mr. Harrison's Administration which exhausted the large accumulated surplus in the Treasury, while the McKinley Act, by prohibitory duties on some articles, and reciprocity with regard to sugar, stopped the flow of revenue into the Treasury.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

A Mother's Story

Her Boy's Suffering After Diphtheria

Hood's Gave Good Health and Strength.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"Hood's Sarsaparilla has done so much for my boy that I wish to say a few words in praise of this wonderful medicine. Clifford was very ill with diphtheria and it left him suffering with Bright's disease. He was very weak, poor in flesh and could hardly walk. Malaria fever soon overtook him and together with trouble with his liver,

He Was In Much Misery.

At last, almost discouraged, I decided to have him try Hood's Sarsaparilla. He has taken only a few bottles, and yet it has done him more good than all the previous medical treatment

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla CURES

and medicines combined. He has regained strength and flesh and looks quite healthy. It will always give us pleasure to tell others what a valuable medicine is Hood's Sarsaparilla."
Mrs. G. W. MARLETT, Carrollton, Kentucky.

N. B. If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy any other.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, jaundice, biliousness, sick headache and constipation. 25c.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

NIMOCKS & COOK, INSURANCE.

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ESTABLISHED 1866.

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LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF CANNED GOODS EVER IN STOCK.

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H. H. H.

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We give bottom prices—guarantee satisfaction.

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FURNITURE.

Call and examine my Stock.

Suits from $8.00 UP.

Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Chairs, Tables, Lounges, Hall Racks, Safes, Bed Springs,

—AND—

HOME-MADE MATRESSES

A SPECIALTY.

Very respectfully,

J. H. ROBINSON, JR.

THE OBSERVER.

THURSDAY.........NOVEMBER 29, 1894.

E. J. HALE, Jr., General Business Manager.

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Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square (one inch) for the first and fifty cents for each subsequent publication. Four weeks constitute a month.

☞ The Editor of this paper will in no wise be responsible for the views expressed by correspondents.

Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

☞ Notices of church and society and all other entertainments from which revenue is to be derived will be charged for at the rate of five cents a lined.

☞ The sum of not less than five cents per line will be charged for "cards of thanks," "resolutions of respect" and obituary poetry, also for obituary notices other than those which the editor himself shall give as a matter of news.

Advertising is to business what steam power is to machinery—the grand motive power.—MACAULAY.

There is but one way of obtaining business—publicity: but one way of obtaining publicity—advertising—BLACKWOOD.

Schedule of Mails at Post Office, Fayetteville, N. C.

	Arrival.	Departure.	Clo'g of Mails.
On A. C. L. North Bound,	10:25 a m	10:27 a m	9:57
North Bound,	9:30 p m	9:30 p m	9:00 p m
South Bound,	4:35 p m	4:35 p m	4:05 p m
South Bound,	12:51 a m	12:51 a m	9:00 p m
C. F. & Y. V. R. R. North Bound,	10:10 a m	10:27 a m	9:57 a m
South Bound,	4:25 p m	4:45 p m	4:15 p m
Bennett'le Div	9:59 a m	4:50 p m	4:20 p m
River Line, From Wil'g'n	Thurs & Sat. 4:00 p m	Mon & Wed 8:00 a m	7:30 a m
Star Routes. Manly Mail.	Wed & Sat 6:00 p m	Tues & Fri 7:00 a m	6:30 a m
Lillington.	Tuesday & Fri 6:00 p m	Wed & Sat 6:00 a m	5:30 a m
Edonia,	Tues, Thurs, Sat. 7:30 p m	Tues, Thurs, Sat 7:00 a m	6:30 a m

B. H. HENDERSON, P. M.

TOWN AND COUNTY.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.
E. H. EVANS—Tax 1894.
A. S. HUSKE, Ag't—Fine Groceries.
CHAS. GLOVER—Valuable Real Estate.
CHAS. G. CAIN—Service by Publication.
MOORE'S NEW BOOK AND MUSIC STORE—School Books.

Senator David B. Hill passed through this city Friday night on his way to Florida.

The Gridiron Club will soon be re-organized, and many a fine supper may be anticipated.

We understand that the city authorities have under consideration a plan to purchase an electric light plant, and thus let the people light the city themselves.

Dr. H. W. Lilly and Messrs. E. L. and H. M. Pemberton, of this city, will compete for the prizes in the great pigeon shoot at Wilmington to-day.

Sprague—Hale.

Cards have been issued announcing the marriage of Miss Kate Badger Hale and Mr. John Frederick Sprague, which is to take place at Christ Church, Raleigh, on the 11th of December.

Special Rates.

On account of the Annual Meeting of the N. C. Christian Association at Raleigh, Dec. 5-8, the C. F. & Y. V. R. R. will sell round trip tickets from Fayetteville $4.00; Maxton $5.45; Greensboro $4.05; Rural Hall $5.65.

Evangelistic Services.

Rev. William Black, Evangelist of the Synod of North Carolina, will conduct a meeting in the Presbyterian Church beginning Sunday December 2d. Preaching every night during the week at seven o'clock. All are invited to attend.

Died.

In the death of Mr. Edward J. Sykes, which occurred on Wednesday, 21st inst., this community loses an aged and respected citizen. For many years he was an employe in McKethan's carriage works. Truly a good man has passed away. A wife and six children survive him.

A Change at the C. F. & Y. V. Offices.

Mr. J. W. Perrin, of Sumpter, S. C., succeeds Mr. Barnes as paying clerk at the C. F. & Y. V. offices in this city. Mr. Barnes resigns his position to go into the brokerage business in Raleigh. It is a matter of regret to the whole community, as well as the railroad, that Mr. Barnes leaves us, as he has made himself universally popular will all classes. We feel assured, however, that his naturally fine talents will be appreciated where ever he may go.

A Former Fayetteville Boy for West Point.

The former schoolmates in this city of David S. Graham will be glad to learn that he has been appointed to a cadetship at West Point through Congressman Alexander. David Graham as our readers know, is a son of Prof. Alex. Graham, one of Cumberland's foremost sons in the field of education, and who has charge of the Charlotte Graded Schools. The Charlotte Observer says he is a bright, studious boy, and will prove himself worthy of the appointment beyond doubt.

A Serious Accident.

That good old blind preacher, William Moore, was run over by a buggy belonging to Mr. Frank Thornton, Saturday, and severely injured. A small boy was driving and in turning the corner at Watson's Hardware store collided with the old man, knocking him down, one of the wheels passing over his body. We learn that he is severely though not dangerously hurt. In driving, one should always be careful to turn corners slowly and be constantly on the lookout.

Fairley—Williams.

Mr. Alex. M. Fairley, son of Rev. David Fairley, of Manchester, and one of the most popular young men ever raised in this county was married last night at Tarboro, his present home, to Miss Eugenia Williams, daughter of Dr. Williams, a prominent physician of that place. Messrs. James R. Williams and Jennings Pemberton of this city attended the marriage, Mr. Williams was best man, and Mr. Pemberton was one of the waiters. After a splendid reception at the bride's home, Mr. and Mrs. Fairley left for a trip to the Northern cities.

A DELIGHTFUL "FUNCTION."

A Pleasant Dance After the Manner of "Ye Olden Time"—"And Bright the Lamps Shone O'er Fair Women and Brave Men."

On the evening of the 23rd inst., Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Slocomb received a party of young folks at their beautiful residence on Dick street—a gathering of the gallant young manhood and fair, budding womanhood of the city complimentary to Miss Miliken, of Pottsville, Pa., whom Fayetteville people, welcoming heartily as the *protegee* of one of their most popular leaders of society, would now fain retain amongst them for her own exquisite graces of person and character; and in greeting of Mr. Willie Slocomb, one of our most esteemed young men, now enjoying a brief vacation from his business in Alabama.

Certainly the guests felt it to be one of the pleasantest social events of the season—recipients as they were of the well-known genial hospitality of their genial host and charming hostess. The large room on the right of the hall was the scene of the dance, and the inspiriting music never thrilled the tiny, tripping feet of a sweeter, more bewitching bevy of girls; the library and broad stairway were devoted to groups in pleasant converse, with here and there a *soupcon* of mild flirtation, while in the commodious parlor an octette of duplicate whist friends shuffled the cards, pointed the stars and glared at each other across the boards. Supper was served from 11 to 1 o'clock in the large dining-room, tastefully decorated with chrysanthemums, where fragrant coffee, delicious oysters, etc., refreshed the company.

Following are the names of those present:

Mesdames J. M. Walker, R. G. Haigh, C. L. Taylor; Misses Milliken, Kenan, Faison, Erwin, Atkins, Bidgood, Nan Kyle, Maggie Pemberton, Nellie Pemberton, Nellie Matthews, Bertie Watson, Rebecca Haigh, Kate Underwood, Nellie Haigh, Kate Alderman, Mamie Haigh, Lizzie Brady, Marion Mallett, Belle Alderman; Dr. H. W. Lilly, Messrs. C. L. Taylor, John Thomson, John Underwood, J. B. Underwood, Jr., A. J. Pemberton, H. M. Pemberton, S. H. Strange, Hal Elliott, Gale Nimocks, Gus Rose, Fred Hale, J. R. Williams, A. B. Williams, Jr., J. B. Tillinghast, Marsden Haigh, Hector McGeachy, Leighton Huske, Jno. K. Strange, S. H. MacRae.

The A. C. L. Depot.

We are glad to be able to announce, and we are sure the community will rejoice with us, that the new depot for the Atlantic Coast Line in this city is to be constructed at once—that is, work upon it will be begun inside of thirty days, and pressed to completion. Major J. R. Kenly, General Manager of the A. C. L System, and Capt. John Pleasant, Engineer of Roadway, arrived in this city on Tuesday in Maj. Kenly's private car, via the C. F. & Y. V. Railway, and at once set about preparations for this undertaking. They met the Mayor and Board of Aldermen in consultation, and we are informed that the matters of difference heretofore existing between the Board and the Railway company have been adjusted satisfactorily to both. Major Kenly informs us that the new building will be a very handsome brick one, and it will be erected on the ground of the present station and stopping place of the passenger trains, the old brick building now used for waiting rooms and offices being destined to be torn down. He also stated that it had been in contemplation to build the depot of stone, but the difficulty of securing that material had caused the management to select brick instead. We greatly regret to hear this, as the building now about to be constructed will probably be a permanent one, and North Carolina brownstone, for example, is so very much handsomer than brick and gives so much more strongly the impression of an enduring existence such as we associate with the uncommonly solid institution which Maj. Kenly so ably represents.

It must not be forgotten, by the way, that it was Mr. John Roddick who started the petition which was the immmediate cause of the present movement.

Highway Robbery.

Mr. Thomas, who drives Mr. Weldon Huske's truck wagon, while on his return from Hope Mills, Monday, where he had been to make collections, was held up by highwaymen and robbed. Mr. Thomas says that about one o'clock as he approached Sandy Run, the most lonely spot on the whole road, three white men sprang out from the bushes and levelling pistols at him demanded his money. He told them he had none, when one of the men called him a liar, and putting his weapon to his head told him to deliver up the money or he would blow his brains out. He handed the man twelve dollars, all he had, and the three bandits disappeared. He had on a watch, but they did not even look at it. It is supposed that they were tramps.

Deaths.

Ina Mann Vaughn, the youngest daughter of Edward and Francis Vaughn, died in this city Monday evening at 6 o'clock The funeral took place Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock from the house, the Rev. Mr. Willis conducting the services. We extend our sympathy to the bereaved young parents.

Theophilus Evans, a son of Mr. William Evans, now a resident of Wake county, died in St. Vincent's Hospital, Norfolk, Va., Monday, of malarial fever. His remains were brought to this city Tuesday and interred in the Evans cemetery, Rockfish, yesterday at 10 o'clock A. M. He was 22 years of age, and was a young man of much promise.

The committee appointed by the last session of the Legislature to examine the books and accounts of the State Treasurer and Auditor and report to the next session, will meet in Raleigh on December 13th. The committee is composed of Senator E. B. Jones, of Forsyth, Senator B. F. Aycock, of Wayne, and Representatives F. S. Spruill, of Franklin, H. L. Cook, of Cumberland, and J. A. Lillington, of Yadkin.

PREMIUM LIST.

FARMERS HALL.

Sample of Field and Garden Crops.

Best sample corn for bread, A J Woodward	1 00
Best do for stock, J P McLean	1 00
Best sample wheat, R E Harris	2 00
Second do James Thames	1 00
Best sample sweet potatoes, Fitzell Bros	1 00
Largest do J S Breece	1 00
Best sample turnips, quality, Fitzell Bros	1 00
Largest turnips, Mrs W F Cochran	1 00
Largest pumpkin, Robt Smith	1 00
Best sample beets, R E Harris	1 00
do onions, James Thames	1 00
do celery, W C Fields	1 00
do cabbage, Fitzell Bros	1 00
do Irish potatoes, Fitzell Bros	1 00
do field peas, Mrs M N Brower	1 00
do oats, James Thames	1 00
do grass seed for hay, R E Harris	1 00
do collard, A J Woodward	1 00
do bale fodder, W H H Wade	1 00
do bale shucks, W C Fields	1 00
do bale native hay, G H Hall	2 50
do bus corn meal, R E Harris	1 00
do bus hominy, W H H Wade	1 00
do exhibit vegetables, Fitzell Bros	2 50
Largest and best exhibit in Farmers Hall, James Thames	15 00
Special premium by J S Carr of one male Duroc Jersey pig for best general exhibit of farm products goes to James Thames.	
Second best exhibit in Farmers Hall, W C Fields	10 00
Third do W H H Wade	5 00
Best 1 gal sorghum syrup, R E Harris	5 00
Second best do John Butler	2 50

Field crops published hereafter.

Pantry and Dairy Supplies.

Best loaf bread, Miss Alice Haigh	2 00
Second do Mrs W W Cole	1 00
Best biscuit, Miss Alice Haigh	1 00
Second do Miss Katie Gaster	50
Best corn bread, Mrs J M Pearce	1 50
Best light rolls, Mrs Geo Brandt	2 00
Second best do Mrs W W Cole	1 00
Best sample N C lard, Mrs W Doug Smith.	1 00
Best sample fresh butter, Mrs M N Brower	2 00
Second sample fresh butter, Mrs Albert Worth	1 00
Best lot N C hams, J C Geddie	2 50
do display cakes of all sorts, Miss Louise Carver	3 00
do pound cake, Miss Louise Carver	2 00
do iced and ornamented cake, Miss Maggie Pemberton	1 00
do iced do Street & Son	1 00
do honey, Mrs M N Brower	1 00
do dried peaches, Mrs M N Brower	1 00
do canned pears, Mrs S G Ayer	1 00
do canned peaches Mrs W D Smith	1 00
do canned strawberries, Mrs S G Ayer	1 00
do preserved pears, Mrs M N Brower	1 00
do preserved peaches, Mrs W D Smith	1 00
do sample jelly, Mrs A A Harrington	1 00
do tomato catsup, Mrs S G Ayer	1 00
do sour pickles, Miss Annie Ray	1 00
Second best pickles, Mrs Belle Carson	1 00
Best sweet pickles, Miss Louise Carver	1 00
Second best do Mrs G M Rose	1 00
Greatest variety pickles, Miss Louise Carver	3 00
Best variety pickles, Mrs C E Ayer	2 00
Best home-made soap, Mrs. W Doug Smith	1 00
Largest and most meritorious exhibit, Miss Louise Carver, 165 articles	10 00
Second largest do Mrs C E Ayer, 104,	7 50
Third largest do Mrs M N Brower 56,	5 00

Orchard and Vineyard Products.

Best display of fruit, J S Breece	5 00
Best sample of scuppernong wine, G W Lawrence	1 00
Best sample Concord wine, J M Pearce	1 00
Best sample blackberry wine, Mrs S G Ayer	1 00
do fruit in liquor, Mrs S G Ayer	1 00
do apple vinegar, J M Pearce	1 00
do N C brandy, Mrs M N Brower	1 00
do N C whiskey, Mrs M N Brower	1 00

FLORAL HALL.

Flowers, Growing Plants, &c.

Best collection growing plants, J M Lamb	$5 00
Best collection cut flowers, Mrs Geo Brandt	2 50
Best collection chrysanthemums, Miss Maggie Ellison	5 00
Second best collection do Miss Rosa McLean	2 50
Best collection artificial flowers, Miss Mary E Johnson	2 00
Very fine exhibit of artificial flowers, Mrs W W Deal	50

Household Fabrics.

Best rag carpet, Mrs M N Brower	1 00
do domestic hearth rug, Miss Sopie Fenchel	1 00
do woolen counterpane, Mrs M N Brower	1 00
do crocheted counterpane, Miss Ida Johnson	1 00
do pair blankets, Mrs J A Burns	2 00
do cotton socks—knit, Mrs M Folb	50
do wool socks—knit, Mrs M N Brower	50

Fancy Needlework, Embroidery, &c.

Best darn work, Miss Murdock, (Fla)	1 00
do table cover, Miss Maggie Pemberton	1 00
do carriage robe, Mrs G F Markgreff	1 00
do sofa pillow, Mrs H E Brower	1 00
do head rest, Mrs D M Oliver	1 00
do bureau scarf, Miss Annie Ray	1 00
do buffet covers, Miss Alice Pemberton	1 00
do table mats—crocheted, Mrs M Folb	1 00
do child's hood, Mrs J W Yerex	1 00
do child's sack, Mrs J E Elliott	1 00
do pin cushion, Mrs E L Pemberton	1 00
do ladies' work bag, Mrs W H Amerson, (Vance Co)	1 00
do paper lamp shade, Miss Maggie Pemberton	1 00
do handkerchief case, Mrs W H Amerson	1 00
do glove case, Miss Maggie Pemberton	1 00
do crocheted slippers, Miss Alice Campbell	1 00
do roman embroidery, Mrs H E Brower	1 00
do splasher, Mrs C E Ayer	1 00
do pillow sham, Mrs M N Brower	1 00
do napkins—initial, Mrs J E Elliott	1 00
do plate doilies—emb'd, Miss Alice Campbell	1 00
do plate doilies—drawn work, Mrs Murdock	1 00
do centerpiece, emb'd—white, Mrs J K Kyle	1 00
do centerpiece, emb'd—colors, Miss Maggie Pemberton	1 00
do curving cloth—emb'd, Miss Alice Campbell	1 00
do set table linen, Miss Alice Campbell	1 00
do tray covers—emb'd, Miss Lettie Rosenthal	1 00
do specimen lace work, Mrs J E Elliott	1 00
do lace handkerchiefs, Mrs D M Oliver	1 00
do embroidery—seed work, Mrs D M Oliver	1 00

Girls under 16 years old.

Best plain sewing by hand, Miss Ellen Sedberry	1 00
do patch work quilt, Miss Sadie Gardner	1 00
do silk embroidery, Miss Gertie Yerex	1 00
Best outline embroidery, Miss Jean Pemberton	1 00
do pin cushion, Miss Gertie Yerex	1 00
do crocheting, Miss Katie Gaster	1 00

Decorative Art.

Best painting on glass, Miss Maggie Pemberton	1 00
do painting on velvet, Mrs G F Markgraff	1 00
do oil painting, Mrs Kate Utley	1 00
do painted screen, Miss Maggie Pemberton	1 00
do repousse work, Miss Maggie Pemberton	1 00
do portrait in oil—from life, Miss Janie Tillinghast	1 00
do portrait in oil—from copy, Miss Nena Morrow	1 00
do painting on china, Miss Maggie Pemberton	1 00
do imitation dresden china, Miss Lettie Rosenthal	1 00
do display decorative china, Miss Lettie Rosenthal	1 00
do crayon drawing, Miss Janie Tillinghast	1 00
do pencil sketches of scenes in and around Fayetteville, Miss Nena Morrow	5 00
do display decorative art, Miss Nena Morrow	1 00
do painting on ivory, Mrs D M Oliver	1 00

LIVE STOCK.

Horses.

Best stallion, M L Marsh	$5 00
do mare—brood, J M Owen	5 00
do pair carriage horses, C B Southerland	5 00
do colt, G A Burns	2 00

Cattle and Sheep.

Best jersey bull, T F Culbreth	5 00
do devon bull, N Ingham	5 00
do jersey cow, G H Hall	5 00
do native cow and calf, Mrs M West	3 00
do shorthorn bull, J S Maultsby	5 00
do jersey heifer, E A Poe	3 00
do milch cow, G H Hall	3 00
do ox, N Ingram	3 00
do herd cattle, J & O Evans	5 00
do ewe and buck, N Ingram	2 00
do flock sheep, R E Harris	2 50

Swine.

Best essex boar, F D Williston	2 50
do jersey red boar, R E Harris	2 50
do sow and bigs—any breed, Wm Pearce	2 50
do lot of hogs, S H Strange	2 50
do largest hog, Mrs W E Moore	5 00

POULTRY.

Best trio black crested game, A C Monroe	1 00
do trio game, A C Monroe	1 00
do trio full black game, A C Monroe	1 00
do trio red game, A C Monroe	1 00
do trio Langshans, Archy McLean	1 00
do trio Wyandotts, R E Harris	1 00
do trio Plymouth rock, J M Williams	1 00
do trio American dominiques, R E Harris	1 00
do trio white leghorns, J M Williams	1 00
do trio brown leghorns, Mrs M A Lancashire	1 00
do trio buff cochins, Archy McLean	1 00
do trio partridge cochins, David H Jones	1 00
do trio bantames, A C Monroe	1 00
do trio muscovy ducks, Archy McLean	1 00
do trio Pekin ducks, J M Williams	1 00
do trio white African geese, R E Harris	1 00
do trio Toulouse ducks, Wiley Godwin	1 00
do trio white turkeys, R E Harris	1 00
do trio bronze turkeys, R E Harris	1 00
do trio native turkeys, Wm Pearce	1 00
do trio peafowls, G H Hall	1 00
do trio guineas, Wm Pearce	1 00
do trio pigeons, T E Maultsby	1 00
do display of poultry, R E Harris	2 50

WAGONS AND LEATHER AND MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

Best hay press, R E Harris	3 00
do home-made pannel door, J C McCaskill	2 00
do upper leather, N C tanned, R M Gorrell	1 00
do display leather, N C tanned, R M Gorrell	2 00

The above premiums are payable on and after Jan'y 1, 1895.

Fair Notes.

The reporter cannot agree with some whose comments tended to belittle the last fair as an exhibition. Some of the departments, it is true, were meagre in the number of articles entered, and the failure of the fruit crop was severely felt. But even here Mr. J. S. Breece, notably, and one or two others came nobly to the rescue, and made, under the circumstances, an excel show. One feature of the exhibit was exceptionally fine—that of forage. It was not only extensive but of superior quality, comprising all kinds of dry feed for cattle, well cured and displayed in attractive form. Here Maj. Geo. H. Hall was one of the principal exhibitors; it is a specialty with him, and his salutary example has done much to give an impetus to this branch of farming in this section.

In Farmers' Hall we may note, without being invidious, the very fine exhibits of the Messrs. Fitzell (especially in 2nd crop Irish potatoes, in which they have achieved wonderful success,) Harris (whose display of small grain was superb,) Thames' McLean and Woodward; and the standard of articles in this department was very high.

Floral Hall was never more beautiful, and chief among the exhibitors were Mrs. Oliver, of Rowland, whose handiwork displayed marvelous skill and ingenuity. In Decorative Art, Miss Maggie Pemberton, whose exquisite taste and faultless artistic perception embellishes everything subjected to her touch, and endows her with remarkable faculty for the creation of the beautiful and true, had many gems on exhibition, while Miss Nena Morrow's oil painting was superb in *genre* and execution. Her *Marine* view was, in its conception, a poem in itself. There was also some excellent work by Miss Matthews' drawing and writing scholars.

Elsewhere the reader will find the premium list.

People and their Movements.

Miss Kate B. Smith is visiting friends in Wilmington.

General Brady is well again after an illness of several days.

Mr. Richard Gwathmey, of Richmond, Va., spent Sunday in the city.

Sheriff Kenan, of Duplin, spent Sunday with his family on Green street.

Mrs. Jno. Roddick and children are visiting relatives in Wilmington.

Major John N. Prior, of Messrs. Warren Prior & Son, is in New York, making purchases for the winter trade.

Everybody will be glad to learn that Mr. Geo. O'Hanlon, conductor on the A. C. L., is now running between here and Wilson. He stops over here three nights in the week.

VOTE IN THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	Governor—1892—Congress: ELIAS CARR.	DAVID M. FURCHES.	WYATT P. EXUM.	GRADY.	CLARKE.	KOONCE.	1894: SHEPHERD.	FAIRCLOTH.	SHAW.	SPEARS.	THOMPSON.
Bladen	1,292	904	546	1,246	124	1,268	1,094	1,596	1,050	557	1,137
Cumberland	2,389	1,101	1,436	2,132	1,292	1,445	2,139	2,298	2,025	1,362	1,199
Craven	1,483	1,657	249	1,462	80	1,888	1,080	1,948	1,054	1,257	725
Duplin	1,502	970	817	1,507	798	941	1,457	1,909	1,399	105	1,918
Harnett	1,242	567	657	1,233	412	769					
Jones	654	307	371	646	27	545					maj 90
Moore	1,693	1,373	750	1,687	1,290	785	1,547	2,285	1,445	1,543	826
Onslow	1.177	298	477	1,155	......	652			1.026	104	746
Sampson	1,370	1,266	1,585	1,389	1,248	1.576	1,241	2,842	1,138	1,139	1.958
Total	12,807	8 343	6.888	12,457	5.271	9,869					

At Col. Cook's invitation, a number of gentlemen—including Messrs. A. B. Williams, A. A. McKethan, J. H. Currie, C. L. Taylor, and others—accompanied him on the steamer Cape Fear to visit Wilmington during the festivities there.

Mr. J. L. Abbott, who has conducted the city laundry for several months past, left yesterday for Wilmington, to assist in management of the Empire Steam Laundry there. Mr. Abbott's service here gave general satisfaction, and while our citizens regret his departure, they wish him the abundant success he will deserve in the new field.

Miss Emily Kenan and friend, Miss Erwin, of Morganton, Misses Eliza Williams, Grace Bidgood, May Bidgood, Fannie Williams, Ellen Underwood, Mr. and Mrs. Slocomb and Miss Milliken, Mrs. R. W. Bidgood and children, Hector McGeachy, Gus Rose, Louis B. Hale and W. G. Moore left yesterday to take in Wilmington Welcome Week.

We see in the Greensboro Record that Richard P. Rothwell, editor of the "Engineer and Mining Journal," New York; Count de Garets, civil and mining engineer, Paris; D. W. Bright, of C. A. Baldwin & Co., bankers, New York; P. H. Cran, of Swift & Baker, real estate brokers, New York; J. M. Satterwhite, banker, New York; M. V. Richards, immigration agent of the Southern Railway; and A. A. Arthur, of Baltimore, spent two days at Ore Hill, examining the ore beds at that place with a view to starting up the great furnace at Greensboro. We trust that this visit may lead to other similar enterprises along the C. F. & Y. V. railroad.

A Little Boy Scares a Burglar.

A man entered George Wilkerson's house on Gillespie street Sunday night while the family were at church and commenced to help himself to anything that he could find, when a little boy, who had been left at home, appeared upon the scene with a pistol, whereupon the burglar took to his heels. It was at first reported that the man had shot at the boy, but that was a mistake. The boy himself accidentally discharged the weapon, breaking a mirror. Officers Benton and Buckingham immediately instituted a search for the man, but without result.

A CONFEDERATE MONUMENT.

Let it be Erected, Without Delay.

Editor Observer:

Now that the election is over, and things are resuming their normal condition, it seems to me that it is time for the people of Cumberland county to set about fulfilling a long neglected duty—namely, the rearing of a suitable monument to our Confederate dead. All over the country we read of such memorials being reared by communities both North and South, but in our own there has only been an occasional paragraph advising or commending the erecting of a monument, then the matter would drop. An objection generally made is: "that it is not a good time;" "wait until the hard times are over." Well, we see it is no use waiting for that, and if this generation does not erect a Confederate monument there is small chance of one ever being reared. A plan that may be feasible is suggested for raising the necessary means; and if any encouragement is given, showing that there is any interest taken in the matter, with your permission, I will lay it before your readers in a future communication.

I. W.

State Colored Normal School.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Nov. 27, '94.

To Local Board Managers State Normal School:

GENTLEMEN—I present you herewith my report for the school month ending Nov. 23rd, 1894. Number of students enrolled: Males, 35; females, 53; total 88. Daily average attendance 63.

The following students have their names on the "Roll of Honor," viz:

George Barnes, Nannie Pickett, T. G. McDaniel, Lilly Williams, Annie E. Levy, Janie F. Williams, Charles Carver, S. H. Owens, Christina Pearce, N. N. Scurlock, W. S. Kelly, Della F. Jordan, Janie Merrick, Hattie Kelly.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

N. C. BACON—		FODDER,	60
Hog Round,	10	HIDES—	
Sides,	11	Flint—good,	3
Hams,	12½@00	Flint—damaged,	1@2
WEST. BULK MEATS—		Dry Salt,	4
Sides,	7½	Green,	
Shoulders,	7	IRON—	
WESTERN BACON—		American,	5
Sides,	7½	Swedes,	5@6
Hams,	12½@15	LARD—	
Shoulders,	9	N. Carolina,	00
BAGGING,	6½@7	Western,	8@12½
BEEF—		LEATHER—	
On foot,	3	Upper, country,	35@40
Dressed,	5@6	Sole, Hemlock,	25@27
BEESWAX,	20	Harness, c'ntry,	25@30
BUTTER—		MOLASSES,	25@40
North Carolina,	20@25	NAILS—	
Northern	35@00	(12d basis),	1.85
COFFEE—		PORK—	
Java,	30	Fresh,	6@7
Rio,	20@25	Mess,	(None.)
COTTON YARN,	85	POTATOES—	
COTTON TIES,	85	Sweet—new,	25@40
CHICKENS,	15@25	Irish—o	80
EGGS,	15	SALT,	60a90
FLOUR—		SUGARS—	
N. C. Family,	2.50	Coffee,	5@6
West. Fam.,	3.00@4.00	Granulated,	6
CORN MEAL—	65	SHEETINGS,	5
GRAIN—		SHUCKS,	40
Corn—new	50	TALLOW,	5
Oats—old	55	WOOL,	00
Rye,	75	SPIRITS—	
Peas,	50	Corn Whisky,	1.75@2.00
HAY—		Rye Whisky,	1.75@3.00
N. Carolina, new	30@40	Ap. Brandy,	1.75@3.00
Northern,	1 00	Pch Brandy,	1.75@3.00

Fayetteville Cotton and Naval Stores Market.

Good Middling easy..........................5¼
Middling.......................................5¼
Strict Low Middling..........................4½
Low Middling.................................4¾
TURPENTINE—Virgin Dip $2.10; Yellow Dip $1.50; Hard $1.00.
NAVAL STORES.—Spirits 22¾ cents.
ROSIN—Fine $1.00 to $2.25; Common, 60.

A Bad Condition.

We have before called attention to a great calamity threatening the people of the South. There is ground for this fear. In no section of the country is there greater need for Liver Medicines than in the South, and this has encouraged unscrupulous persons to take advantage of people's misery and offer them all sorts of stuff as a cure-all for Liver troubles. Their crime is greater because they must have accomplices to help them in their nefarious work. Their preparations are sold to the druggists at a low price. And the big profit to the druggist is the road by which they reach the public. Druggists of high honor will not be a party to such an outrage. Beware of any dealer who tells you that any Liver Medicine is just the same, or as good as Simmons Liver Regulator, put up by J. H. Zeilin & Co. You know it by the Red Z on the package. These preparations are not the same, nor as good. Stick to the Old Friend. Your health and life should be worth something to you.

Hood's Sarsaparilla, acting through the blood, reaches every part of the system, and in this way positively cures catarrh.

Wife vs. Horse.

Husbands, give to your wives at least as much consideration as you would a pet animal. You would not knowingly work a favorite horse while sick. Yet, how many feeble, debilitated wives work on, dragging out weary lives, made miserable by the many diseases peculiar to women They suffer in silence and because delicacy prevents complaint you underestimate the disease and its effect in shortening her life. Get her Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. We assure you that no sufferer from those painful and weakening female diseases, which wreck the constitutions of so many women, can take it without being benefited. The greatest restorative tonic and strengthening nervine known to medical science. Produces refreshing sleep and drives melancholy away. Prevents threatened insanity, and cures sleeplessness, nervous debility, spasms, St. Vitus's Dance, and kindred nervous diseases.

One Cent to Get Well.

If you are suffering with any skin or blood disease, Rheumatism, Catarrah, Ulcers, Old Sores, General Debility, etc., write on a postal card to the Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga., for book of wonderful cures tree. This book will point the way to speedy recovery. Botanic Blood Balm is manufactured after a long tested prescription of an eminent physician, and is the best building-up and blood-purifying medicine in the world. Price $1.00 for large bottle. For sale by druggists See advertisement elsewhere.—*Adv.*

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For sale by B. E. Sedberry & Son, Fayetteville, N. C.

Guaranteed Cure.

We authorize our advertised druggist to sell Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, upon this condition: If you are afflicted with a Cough, Cold or any Lung, Throat or Chest trouble, and will use this remedy as directed, giving it a fair trial, and experience no benefit, you may return the bottle and have your money refunded. We could not make this offer did we not know that Dr. King's New Discovery could be relied on. It never disappoints. Trial bottles free at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drug Store. Large size 50c. and $1.00.

A Leader.

Since its first introduction, Electric Bitters has gained rapidly in popular favor, until now it is clearly in the lead among pure medicinal tonics and alteratives—containg nothing which permits its use as a beverage or intoxicant, it is recognized as the best and purest medicine for all ailments of Stomach, Liver or Kidneys. It will cure Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation and drive Malaria from the system. Satisfaction guaranteed with each bottle or the money will be refunded. Sold by B. E. Sedberry & Son.

$100 Reward, $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and this is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address. P. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

☞ Sold by Druggists, 75c.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WATSON'S FANCY GROCERY IS HEADQUARTERS for FINEST FRUIT of all kinds.

MALAGA GRAPES, PEARS, BANANAS, APples, Oranges, Figs, Apricots, Peaches, at WATSON'S FANCY GROCERY.

GET A FREE SAMPLE OF CAROLINA BAKING POWDER at HORNE'S DRUG STORE. If compared with other brands it will be found equal to the best of them and *lower in price.*

HAVING BEEN PLACED ON THE JOBBING list of COLGATE & Co., I can afford to sell their line of excellent Soaps at very reasonable prices at wholesale or retail.

H. R. HORNE, Druggist.

TRY OUR EXCELLENT GREEN AND BLACK TEAS. H. R. HORNE.

Do you travel? Are you a shipper? The "Rand-McNally Railway Guide and Hand-Book" contains all pertinent information. Ask your News-dealer.

SCHOOL BOOKS!
SCHOOL BOOKS!
—JUST RECEIVED—
A LARGE LOT OF
School Books
—AT—
Moore's New Book and Music Store.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Monday, Jan'y 11th, 1895.

If not disposed of privately, I will on Monday, January 11th, 1895, sell at the Market House, all of the vacant lots on the north side of new Court House, known as the

Bank Lots and the Cotton Platform.

—ALSO—

10 Small Tenement Houses in rear of Dobbin House.

1 Lot on Arch street, in front of the residence of Dr. J. C. Huske, and 1 Lot on St. John's Square, known as the Sutton lot.

Plats can be seen at Market House and at my place of business

CHAS GLOVER, Auct.

Terms: One-third cash, one-third 90 days, one-third 6 months, at 8 per cent. interest.

Sale: 12 o'clock.

11-29-94

Goods Delivered Free

FROM FRANK THORNTON'S WITHIN TWO MILES OF THE

Market House.

FRANK THORTON,
7 and 9 Hay Street.

Nov. 22.

TAX 1894!

THE LAST CALL

'Till a call is made at your door. This costs money, and you foot the bill. Save cost, save trouble, save hard feelings by calling at once and getting your receipts. My time, as Tax Collector, will soon expire, therefore the Tax MUST be paid at once. Don't ask for indulgence. I could not give it if I would. I call upon you all as good honest citizens to come before any cost is added—before a levy and sale is necessary. Deputies will soon visit every house in the county, where Tax is due, with instructions to collect, as the law directs. "A word to the wise is sufficient." If you do not believe I mean business

WAIT AND SEE.

E. H. EVANS, Tax Collector.
Fayetteville, N. C., Nov. 29, 1894.

FINE GROCERIES.

Choice Canned Fruits, Meats and Vegetables.

FRUITS AND CANDIES.

Just receiving such goods as *will do credit to any establishment.*

L. L. Raisins; Sultana Raisins; Page's Assorted Glace Fruits ¼'s, ½'s 1 and 2 lbs.

GOLDEN DATES.

Figs, Prunes, Currants, Evaporated Apricots, California Peaches.

NUTS.

Almonds, Walnuts, Brazils, Pecans, Filberts.

FERRIS HAMS,

Malaga Grapes, Catawba Grapes.

APPLES, ORANGES, &c., &c.

Tenney's Bon Bons and Royster's Fine Selection, Assorted Candy.

Fresh arrival Tomatoes.

Come One! Come All!

A. S. HUSKE, Ag't.

NORTH CAROLINA, } Superior Court,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY. } Before the Clerk.

N. Ingram, Adm'r of Silas Daniels, dec'd, *vs* Delia Daniels, Charles Daniels, Frank Daniels, Ed. Daniels, Malcom Daniels, Esther Daniels and Fanny Daniels.

(SERVICE BY PUBLICATION.)

By Order of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Cumberland County, notice is hereby given to Charles Daniels, and Frank Daniels, that N. Ingram, Adm'r of Silas Daniels, dec'd, has filed a petition in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Cumberland County, asking to be authorized to sell the Real Estate of the said Silas Daniels deceased, to make assets, and that they are hereby required to appear at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Cumberland County on or before the 18th day of December, 1894, and answer or demur to the said petition; or Judgment will be rendered according to the demands in the petition.

This Nov. 27th, 1894.

CHAS. G. CAIN, C. S. C.

JAMES H. JOHNSON, Att'y.

Harper's Magazine IN 1895.

THE SIMPLETONS, a new novel by Thomas Hardy, will be begun in the December Number, 1894 and continued to November, 1895. Whoever may be one's favorite among English novelits, it will be conceded by all critics that Thomas Hardy stands foremost as a master artist in fiction, and The Simpletons may be expected to arouse enthusiasm not inferior in degree to that which has marked Trilby—the most successful story of the year. Another leading feature will be the Personal Recollections of Joan of Arc, by the Sieur Louis de Conte, Her Page and Secretary, under which guise the most popular of living American magazine writers will present the story of the Maid of Orleans. In the January Number will appear a profusely illustrated paper on Charleston and the Carolinas, the first of a series of Southern Papers.

Northern Africa is attracting more attention than at any other time since it was the seat of empires. The next volume of HARPER'S MAGAZINE will contain four illustrated articles on this region, and three of them will depict the present life there. Julian Ralph will prepare for the MAGAZINE a series of eight stories, depicting typical phases of Chinese Life and Manners. Besides the long stories, there will begin in the January Number the first chapters of A Three Part Novelette, by Richard Harding Davis—the longest work yet attempted by this writer. Complete short stories by popular writers will continue to be a feature of the MAGAZINE.

Send for Illustrated Prospectus.

The Volumes of the MAGAZINE begins with the Numbers for June and December of each year. When no time is mentioned, subscriptions will begin with the Number current at the time of receipt of order. Cloth cases, for binding, 50 cents each—by mail, postpaid. *Title-page and Index sent on application.*

Remittances should be made by Post-office Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of Harper & Brothers.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

Harper's Magazine,	one year,	$4 00
Harper's Weekly,	"	4 00
Harper's Bazar	"	4 00
Harper's Young People,	"	2 00

Postage Free to all subscribers in the United States, Canada, and Mexico.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS,
P. O. Box 959, N. Y. City.

STREET'S

Bakery and Confectionary.

BREAD, :-: CAKES;

CANDIES, FANCY AND PLAIN.

Oysters at our Cafe

SERVED IN EVERY STYLE.

ORDERS FROM FAMILIES, PARTIES AND FESTIVALS GIVEN PROMPT ATTENTION.

Respectfully, STREET & SON,

HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

House and Lot for Sale AT AUCTION.

If not disposed of by private sale before that date I will offer for sale to the highest bidder

AT PUBLIC AUCTION

ON SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1st, 1894, AT 11 O'CLOCK,

my fire damaged premises on Cool Spring street. The building can be restored to its former condition at comparatively small cost, and the purchaser will then have one of the handsomest and most desirable dwellings in Fayetteville.

Place of sale: Market House.

Terms of sale: $500 cash, balance in one and two years at 8 per cent. interest.

11-22-94 H. I. McDUFFIE.

☞ For sale by KING BROS., Druggists, Hotel LaFayette, Fayetteville, N. C.

Coke for Sale.

Large quantities of Coke for sale at our works at $1.00 per load. Try it; it makes good fuel.

FAY. GAS LIGHT COMPANY.
C. B. LEDBETTER, M'g'r.
11-15-94

Executrix Notice.

Having qualified as executrix of the will of John McIver, dec'd, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to his estate to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said estate to present them to me on or before the 13th day of November, 1895, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

11-25-94 6t ISABELLA McIVER, Executrix.

Mrs. MORROW'S

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for GIRLS.

Preparatory and Higher English; Languages, Physical Culture, Music and Art; Mason's "Touch and Technic," for Piano a specialty. Terms moderate. For circulars address

MRS. FANNIE MORROW,
Haymount,
10-11-94 3m Fayetteville, N. C.

Does your Watch and Clock

KEEP CORRECT TIME? IF NOT WE CAN APPLY THE NEEDFUL REMEDY.

WARREN PRIOR & SON.

E. L. CLARK'S

HEADQUARTERS FOR

BACON, FLOUR, SALT,

AND EVERY THING USUALLY KEPT AT A FIRST-CLASS

Family Supply House.

DryGoods, Notions, Boots, Shoes and Clothing.

RESTAURANT ON SECOND FLOOR.

E. L. CLARK,

9-27-94 tf Cor. Hay and Winslow Sts

S. SHEETZ & SONS,

GREEN STREET,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

(ESTABLISHED 1870.)

FURNITURE DEALERS

OUR STOCK IS ALWAYS REPLETE IN

HANDSOME BED-ROOM

—AND—

Drawing-Room Suits

AT PRICES LOWER THAN EVER.

If you have a new house to furnish call and

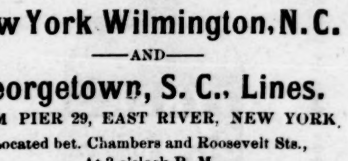
INSPECT OUR STOCK.

WE FEEL SURE THAT WE CAN PLEASE THE TASTES OF THE MOST FASTIDIOUS.

WE CAN SHOW YOU EVERYTHING IN FURNITURE.

Respectfully,

S. SHEETZ & SONS.



The Clyde Steamship Co.

New York Wilmington, N. C.

—AND—

Georgetown, S. C., Lines.

FROM PIER 29, EAST RIVER, NEW YORK.

Located bet. Chambers and Roosevelt Sts.,
At 3 o'clock P. M

NEW YORK FOR WILMINGTON

CROATAN	Saturday,	Nov. 24
ONEIDA	Saturday,	Dec. 1

WILMINGTON FOR NEW YORK.

ONEIDA	Saturday,	Nov. 24
CROATAN	Saturday,	Dec. 1

WILMINGTON FOR GEORGETOWN, S. C.

ONEIDA	Tuesday	Nov. 20
CROATAN	Tuesday	Nov. 27

Through Bills Lading and Lowest Through Rates guaranteed to and from points in North and South Carolina.

For Freight or Passage apply to

H. G. SMALLBONES
Superintendent,
Wilmington, N. C.

THEO. G. EGER, T. M., Bowling Green, N. Y.
W. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents,
5 Bowling Green, N. Y

MERCURIAL POISON

Is the result of the usual treatment of blood disorders. The system is filled with Mercury and Potash remedies—more to be dreaded than the disease—and in a short while is in a far worse condition than before. The most common result is

RHEUMATISM

for which S. S. S. is the most reliable cure. A few bottles will afford relief where all else has failed.

I suffered from a severe attack of Mercurial Rheumatism, my arms and legs being swollen to more than twice their natural size, causing the most excruciating pains. I spent hundreds of dollars without relief, but after taking a few bottles of S.S.S. I improved rapidly, and am now a well man, completely cured. I can heartily recommend your wonderful medicine to anyone afflicted with this painful disease.
W. F. DALEY, Brooklyn Elevated R. R.

Our Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free to any address.
SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

Did you get your Texas Lands?

I know of over a million acres of land in Texas awaiting the rightful owners to get it, and if you ever had relatives or kindred who went to Texas write

L. FULTON, Attorney, Denton, Texas,

and he will inform you free, if you own land in Texas.

Nearly all persons who went to Texas in an early day had lands granted to their heirs. Any attorney having legal directories can tell you as to L. Fulton.

N. A. SINCLAIR, of Fayetteville, N. C., will act as my agent in your county. 10--25 tf

DEAFNESS & HEAD NOISES CURED. My Tubular Cushions help when all else fails, as glasses help eyes. Whispers heard. No pain. Invisible. F. Hiscox, 853 B'way New York, sole depot. Send for book and proofs FREE.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c, and $1.00 at Druggists

ARE YOU CONSUMPTIVE
Use Parker's Ginger Tonic. It cures the worst Cough, Weak Lungs, Debility, Indigestion, Pain, Take in time. 50 cts.
HINDERCORNS. The only sure cure for Corns. Stops all pain. 15c. at Druggists, or HISCOX & CO., N. Y.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA

BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

"By a through knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.* Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus:
JAMES EPPS & CO., Ltd., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

11-15-94 4t

Commissioner's Sale of Land

By virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Cumberland County, made at July Term, 1894, in the case of McNair & Pearsall *vs.* James H. Johnson, I will, as Commissioner, sell to the highest bidder at public auction the following described real estate in and near the town of Hope Mills:

1st Tract.—Beginning in the S. W. corner of Roderick Shaw's land, and running thence with his line S. 45 E. 15 chains to a pond; thence N. 80 W. 11.40 chains to the S. W. corner; thence N. 8.78 chains to the beginning, containing five acres; being located in Hope Mills, and bought by said Johnson from Mrs. Avery Sessoms.

2nd Tract.—Beginning at a point in Rockfish pond, running thence 45 W. along a 60° line 15 chains to the N. E. corner of said Roderick Shaw's land; thence S. 8.80 chains along said Shaw's land to his S. E. corner; thence S. 80 W. 11.40 chains to the beginning, containing five acres, being a lot situated in the village of Hope Mills.

3rd Tract.—Beginning at a small pine at the head of a branch; thence N. 41 E. 17 chains to a stake and pine pointers; thence S. 10 W. 2½ chains to a stake; thence S. 80 E. 21.25 chains to a stake near an old road; thence N. 10 E. 10.75 chains to a stake and pointers; thence N. 80 W. 20 chains to a stake south of R. R.; thence N. 43½ chains to the centre of the Plank Road; thence with said road S. 44½ W. 50 chains to a stake; thence S. 20 W. 12 chains to a pine stump; thence N. 88 W. 11.65 chains to a stake; thence S. 17 E. 17 chains to a stake pointers in the south edge of a branch; thence up the courses of said branch to the beginning, containing 144.8 acres, known as the George Graham land situated on the east side of Little Rockfish on the C. F. & Y. V. R. R., and adjoining the lands of The Hope Mills Co. and others. For description see Book P, No. 4, page 506, Register's office, Cumberland County.

Place of sale: Court House door in Fayetteville, N. C.

Time of Sale: Monday, December 3rd, 1894, 12 o'clock M.

Terms of sale: Cash.

H. McD. ROBINSON,
Commissioner.

11--1--94 ts

Important Sale of Land.

By virtue of an order of the Superior Court in the case of the undersigned as Administrators of Arch'd McKay against the heirs of Arch'd McKay, the undersigned will on Monday the 10th day of December, 1894, at 12 o'clock at the Market House in Fayetteville, sell the lands on Little Cross Creek, about three or four miles northwest from Fayetteville, generally known as "The Arch'd McKay Place," containing about 500 to 600 acres more or less. The purchaser will be required to pay one-fourth of his bid in cash, and to give note and security for the balance, to be paid in six months, and the title will be reserved till all is paid.

N. W. RAY,
Z. B. NEWTON,
Adm'rs of A. McKay and Commissioners

11--8--94 ts

Administrator's Notice.

Having qualified as administrator of Bernard Plummer, deceased, late of Cumberland County, N. C., this is to notify all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased to present them duly authenticated, to the undersigned on or before the 8th day of November, 1895, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment.

J. L. ANDREWS, JR., Adm'r.

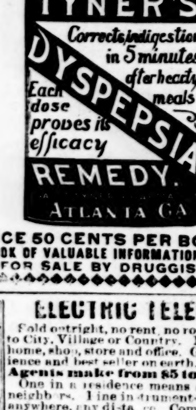
H. L. COOK, Att'y.
Nov. 8, 1894—6w

Fayetteville Cotton Seed Oil Mill,

Railroad Street,

Manufacturers of Cotton-Seed Meal and Crude Oil.

Pays highest market price for cotton-seed.



PRICE 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.
BOOK OF VALUABLE INFORMATION FREE.
FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS.

ELECTRIC TELEPHONE

Sold outright, no rent, no royalty. Adapted to City, Village or Country. Needed in every home, shop, store and office. Greatest convenience and best seller on earth.

Agents make from $5 to $50 per day

One in a residence means a sale to all the neighbors. Fine instruments, no toys, work anywhere, any distance. Complete, ready for use when shipped. Can be put up by any one, never out of order, no repairing, lasts a life time. Warranted. A money maker. Write W. P. Harrison & Co., Clerk 10, Columbus O

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Raleigh News and Observer.

The best calculations that can now be made indicate that there will be 9 Democrats, 15 Republicans and 26 Popolists in the Senate. In the House it is more difficult to tell exactly the comparative strength of the Populists and Republicans. It is very hard to ascertain the names of the Fusion candidates who have been elected in some of the counties, and even when this is done, their politics is, in many instances, an unknown quantity. At present, however, it seems that there will be in the House, 46 Democrats, 36 Republicans, 33 Populists and 1 Prohibitionist.

The two branches of the Legislature are about as follows:

STATE SENATE.

First District—Currituck, Camden, Pasquotank, Hertford, Gates, Chowan, Perquimans, (2); E T Snipes, r; Theopilus White, p.

Second District—Tyrrell, Washington, Martin, Dare, Beaufort, Hyde, Pamlico, (2); H E McCaskey, p; J B Parsons, p.

Third District—Northampton, Bertie, (1); C W Mitchell, d.

Fourth District—Halifax, (1); Dr I E Green, d.

Fifth District—Edgecombe, (1); Dr W P Mercer, d.

Sixth District—Pitt, (1); A A Forbes, p.

Seventh District—Wilson, Nash, Franklin, (2); J C Bellamy, p. Rev J T B Hoover, p.

Eighth District—Craven, Jones, Carteret, Lenoir, Onslow, Greene, (2); J M Mewborne, p; E L Franks, p.

Ninth District—Duplin, Wayne, Pender, (2); B F Aycock, d; LaFayette Smith, d.

Tenth District—New Hanover, Brunswick, (1); F B Rice, r.

Eleventh District—Warren, Vance, (1); C A Cook, r.

Twelfth District—Wake, (1); Rev H W Norris, p.

Thirteenth District—Johnson, (1); E S Abell, d.

Fourteenth District—Sampson, Harnett, Bladen, (2); John E Fowler, p.

Fifteenth District—Columbus, Robeson, (2); Alfred Rowland, d; N M Culbrethb, d.

Sixteenth District—Cumberland, (1); Warren Carver, r.

Seventeenth District—Granville, Person, (1); Dr A J Dalby, p.

Eighteenth District—Caswell, Alamance, Orange, Durham, (2); Stephen A White, r; W G Stephens, p.

Nineteenth District—Chatham, (1); A W Wicker, p.

Twentieth District—Rockingham, (1); W R Lindsay, p.

Twenty first District—Guilford, (1); O A Starbuck, r.

Twenty-second District—Randolph, Moore, (1); W J Adams, d.

Twenty-third District—Richmond, Montgomery, Anson, Union, (2); E Hurley, p; O M Sanders, p.

Twenty fourth District—Cabarrus, Stanly, (1); William Moody, p.

Twenty-fifth District—Mecklenburg, (1); W C Dowd, d.

Twenty-sixth District—Roman, Forsyth, Davidson, (2); J F Weetmoreland, p.; S W Wall, p.

Twenty-seventh District—Iredell, Davie, Yadkin, (2); A C Sharpe, r.; B R Brown, r.

Twenty-eighth District—Stokes, Surry, (1); S E Marshall, r.

Twenty-ninth District—Catawba, Lincoln, Alexander, Wilkes, (2); A Y Sigmon, r.; Wm E White, r.

Thirtieth District—Alleghany, Ashe, Watauga, (1); W H Farthing, r.

Thirty-first District—Caldwell, Burke, McDowell, Mitchell, Yancey, (2); Samuel J Black, r.; A J Dula, r.

Thirty-second District—Gaston, Cleveland, Rutherford, Polk, (2); J B Fortune, r.; J Y Hamrick, p.

Thirty-third District—Buncombe, Madison, Haywood, (2); Chas. Henderson, d.; J M Moody, r.

Thirty-fourth District—Henderson, Transylvania, Jackson, Swain, (1); R L Leatherwood, d.

Thirty-fifth District—Macon, Cherokee, Clay, Graham, (1); R L Herbert, p.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Alamance, J W McCauley, r.
Alexander, William C Linney, r.
Alleghany, R C Higgins, d.
Anson, L D Robinson, r.
Ashe, Hopkins, r.
Beaufort, T B Hooker, d.
Bertie, A S Rascoe, d.
Bladen, White, p.
Brunswick, W W Drew, p.
Buncombe, V S Lusk, r.; Geo Burnham, pro.
Burke, Samuel Huffman, p.
Cabarrus, A F Hileman, p.
Caldwell, Nelson, d.
Camden.
Carteret, E L Duncan, p.
Caswell, Calvin L Smith, (col.) r.
Catawba, Lee R Whitener, p.
Chatham, J E Bryan, p.; A M Self, p.
Cherokee, A A Campbell, r.
Chowan, W H Leary, p.
Clay, J A Buckhanan, p.
Cleveland, Rev L L Smith, p.
Columbus, M M Harrelson, d.
Craven, R P Williams, r.
Cumberland, J B Currie, p; Z Taylor, p.
Currituck, W H Gallop, d.
Dare, J B Etheridge, d.
Davidson, Z V Walser, r.
Davie, W R Ellis, r.
Duplin, Keathley, p.
Durham, Vickers, p.
Edgecombe, J H Baker, Jr., d; W O Howard, d.
Forsyth, Edgar Lineback, r.; J W Spease, p.
Franklin, J F Mitchell, p.
Gaston, Harris, p.
Gates, L L Smith, d.
Graham, King, d.
Granville, S J H Mayes, (col.) r; A A Lyon, d.
Green: S G Mewborn, d.
Guilford: Branch Chilcutt, r; J M Sutton, r.
Halifax: Grizzard, d; House, d.
Harnett: Neill McLeod, p.
Haywood: W T Lee, d.
Henderson: H G Ewart, r.
Hertford: Benj B Winborne, d.
Hyde: ———
Iredell: Stikeleather, p; Morrow, r.
Jackson: Thomas, d.
Johnston: Dr J W Vick, d; Rufus A Saunders, d.
Jones: J A Smith, d.
Lenoir: Council G Wooten, p.
Lincolnton: J F Reinhardt, d.
Macon: J F Ray, d.
Madison: ———
Martin: M T Lawrence, d.
Mecklenburg: Dr J T Kell, d; J D McCall, d; John G Andrews, d.
McDowell: L P Crawford, d.
Mitchell: S J Turner, r.
Montgomery: J A Reynolds, p.
Moore: E J Harrington, d.
Nash: ———
New Hanover: Herbert McClammy, d; George Z French, r.
Northampton: Capt R B Peebles, d.
Onslow: Rudolph Duffy, d.
Orange: J A Cheek, r.
Pamlico: Louis G Daniels, d.
Pender: Alfred C Ward, d.
Perquimans: John R Darden, r.
Pasquotank: William G Pool, r.
Person: Stephen P Gentry, p.
Pitt: Jno T Phillips, p; Ed V Cox, r.
Polk: J B Turner, r.
Randolph: J W Bean, r; E C Phillips, p.
Richmond: Yates, p; McLean, p.
Robeson, D D Carlisle, J F Payne, d.
Rockingham: J A Walker, p; F G McKinney, p.
Rowan: D R Julian, d; J H McKenzie, d.
Rutherford: M H Flack, p.
Sampson: C H Johnson, p; Robt M Crumpler, p.
Stanly: J T Smith, d.
Stokes: R J Petree, r.
Surry: W H Norman, p.
Swain: J S Woodard, d.
Transylvania: E A Aiken, r.
Tyrrell: Abner Alexander, r.
Union: R L Stevens, d.
Vance: Moses M Peace, (col) r.
Warren: S A Williams, p.
Wake: Jas H Young, (col) r; J J Bagwell, p; A L Davis, r.
Washington: John H Bateman, r.
Watauga: L H Michael, r.
Wayne: W C Munroe, d; John H Edwards, d.
Wilkes: J P Elledge, r; J R Henderson, r.
Wilson: Jonathan Tomlinson, d.
Yadkin: J W Crummell, r.
Yancey: J W Higgins, d.
Republicans 47.
Populists 62.

"MOTHERS'. FRIEND"

Is a scientifically prepared liniment and harmless; every ingredient is of recognized value and in constant use by the medical profession. It shortens labor, lessens pain, dimishes danger to life of Mother and Child. Book "TO MOTHERS" mailed free, containing valuable information and voluntary testimonials.

Sent by Express or mail, on receipt of price, $1 per bottle. Sold by All Druggists.
BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

Twenty Odd Thousand Acres of Land

—INCLUDING—

Valuable City Property, Water Powers, Timbered and Farming Lands

FOR SALE!

Under power given in a certain deed of assignment executed by J. D. Williams and wife to W. N. Williams, duly recorded in the Counties of Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson, Moore and Harnett, I shall offer for sale at the Market House in Fayetteville, on

Tuesday, Dec. 4th, 1894,

AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,

The Williams Stores and Opera House on Hay Street. This lot runs from Hay to Franklin Streets. Upon it stands three stores on ground floor, a large printing establishment in second story and an opera house well equipped in the third story.

The Junction lot in Campbellton.

The Oil Mills Farm of 117 acres in the Northeastern part of the city. Highly improved land with all necessary buildings.

Lots Nos. 27, 28, 29, 30, of the Arsenal property, fronting on the Morganton road.

In Seventy-First Township:

Cottonade a valuable tract of 950 acres on Beaver Creek, on which are three comfortable dwellings, a Saw and Grist Mill, Cotton Gin, Store House, Turpentine Still and other improvements,

The Lanneau land, 575 acres.
The Monroe land, 330 acres on Beaver Creek.
Askew lot of one half acre.
The McIntyre lands, 693 acres.
The McCormick land, 350 acres on C. F. & Y. V. Railway.
The Campbell land, 25 acres on Alpine Branch.
Burton McArthur lot of 14 acres.
10 acres on Monroe road, granted by the State
McKay land of 16 acres.
McCormick land, 53 acres.
McArthur land, 100 acres.
Kelly land, 10 acres.

The 12 tracts above named lie near Cottonade

The Effie McFadyen land, 2,313 acres near Lower Little River—subject to dower of Mrs. McFadyen.

The Saw Mills on Little River at Manchester Depot, 121 acres, covering mills and other improvements. These mills are run by water of 200 horse power, on unfailing stream, and are upon the track of the C. F. & Y. V. Railway.

100 acres on or near Buckhead

Holmes land, 65 acres on Western Plank Road, five miles from Fayetteville.

Johnson land, 33 acres.

Meadow land, 5 acres.

In Carver's Creek Township:

Draughon land, 504 acres.
Haughton land, 1,200 acres.

In Rockfish Township:

J. Roslin Smith land, 40 acres in Murphy Swamp.

In Gray's Creek Township:

McArthur land, 220 acres near Pate's Mills—part round pine and part swamp

In Cedar Creek Township:

The Maj. Jonathan Evans farm, 150 acres on east side of Cape Fear River and about 6 miles from Clarendon Bridge—a valuable farm.

In Harnett County:

The Morrison lands, 2,856 acres near Spout Springs on Buffalo, Cypress and Cane Creeks.

McGregor lands, 955 acres adjoining last named.

John H. Hall land, 1,000 acres near the above.

Col. K. Murchison land, about 2,500 acres on Upper Little River near Lillington.

Rory Barnes land, 1,300 acres on Rock Branch and C. F. & Y. V. Railway, upon which are valuable improvements

In Bladen County:

The Walker Bluff land, 265 acres on Cape Fear River adjoining Kemp and others.

In Robeson County:

The Davis lands, 365 acres near McNatt's Station.

In Moore County:

The Malcom Morrison lands, about 2,000 acres near Sea Board Air Line.

In State of Arkansas:

200 acres near Pine Bluff, adjoining the lands of Drs. John and Neil McKay.

The lands described above embrace several very large tracts of pine lands (suitable for growing Vineyards, Fruit, or Trucking) which might be cut up and sold to advantage to Colonists

Terms of Sale Cash.

Any of the above property can be bought at private sale before day of sale named, from the undersigned. For further particulars apply to or address

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C. W. BROADFOOT, Attorney.
Fayetteville, N. C., Oct 1, 1894.

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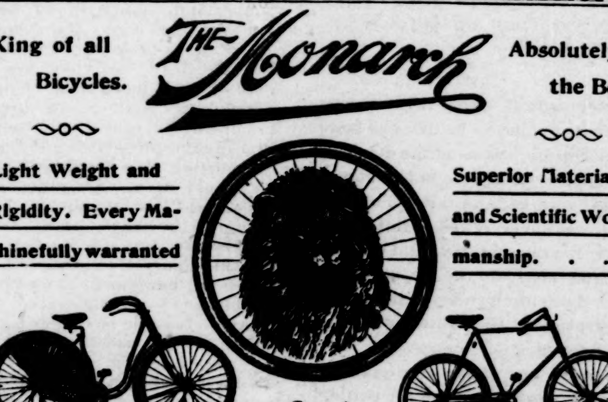

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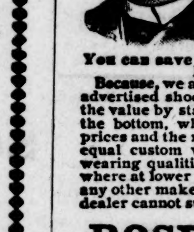

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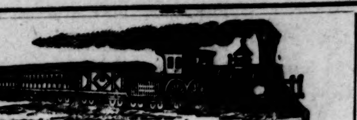

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JOHN GILL, RECEIVER.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect Nov. 21st, 1894.

NORTH BOUND.	No. 2, Daily
Leave Wilmington,	6:40 a. m.
Arrive Fayetteville,	9:50 "
Leave Fayetteville,	10:10 "
Leave Fayetteville Junction,	10:13 "
Leave Sanford,	11:34 "
Leave Climax,	1:34 p. m
Arrive Greensboro,	2:05 "
Leave Greensboro,	2:55 "
Leave Stokesdale,	3:48 "
Arrive Walnut Cove,	4:20 "
Leave Walnut Cove,	4:33 "
Leave Rural Hall,	5:01 "
Arrive Mt. Airy,	6:25 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 1, Daily
Leave Mt. Airy,	9:45 a. m.
Leave Rural Hall,	11:06 "
Arrive Walnut Cove,	11:35 "
Leave Walnut Cove,	11:45 "
Leave Stokesdale,	12:13 p. m.
Arrive Greensboro,	12:58 "
Leave Greensboro,	1:04 "
Leave Climax,	1:32 "
Leave Sanford,	3:17 "
Arrive Fayetteville Junction,	4:28 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	4:33 "
Leave Fayetteville,	4:45 "
Arrive Wilmington,	7:55 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 4, Daily
Leave Bennettsville,	6:45 a. m.
Leave Maxton,	7:52 "
Leave Red Springs,	8:30 "
Leave Hope Mills,	9:26 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	9:50 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 3, Daily
Leave Fayetteville,	4:46 p. m.
Leave Hope Mills,	5:10 "
Leave Red Springs,	6:02 "
Leave Maxton,	6:38 "
Arrive Bennettsville,	7:50 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16. Mixed, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Ramseur,	6:50 a. m
Leave Climax,	8:35 "
Arrive Greensboro,	9:20 "
Leave Greensboro,	9:40 "
Leave Stokesdale,	1[illegible]:00 "
Arrive Madison	11:50 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15, Mixed, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Madison,	12:30 p. m
Leave Stokesdale,	1:25 "
Arrive Greensboro,	2:35 "
Leave Greensboro,	3:00 "
Leave Climax,	3:55 "
Arrive Ramseur,	5:35 "

NORTH BOUND CONNECTIONS.

Trains No. 2 and 4 connect at Fayetteville Junction with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points North and East. Train No. 2 connects at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, North and South bound, and at Greesboro with the Richmond & Danville R. R., North and South bound, and at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Winston Salem. Train No. 16 connects at Madison with the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Roanoke and all points North and West

SOUTH BOUND CONNECTIONS.

Train No. 1 connects at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Roanoke and all points North and West, and at Greensboro with the Richmond & Danville R. R., North and South Bound, and at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line for all points North and South, and at Fayetteville Junction with the Atlantic Coast Line for Charleston, Jacksonville, and all Florida points. Train No. 3 connects at Maxton with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points South.

W. E. KYLE,
General Passenger Agent.

J. W FRY, General Manager.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.

AND BRANCHES

AND FLORENCE RAILROAD

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DATED Nov 18, 1894	No. 23, Daily.	No. 35, Daily.	No. 41, Daily.
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Leave Weldon..	11 57	9 27	
Ar. Rocky Mount	1 00	10 20	
Arrive Tarboro..	2 23		
Leave Tarboro..	12 20		
Lv Rocky Mount	1 08	10 20	6 00
Leave Wilson...	2 08	11 03	
Leave Selma....	2 58		
Lv. Fayetteville	4 3[illegible]	12 53	
Arrive Florence	7 15	3 00	

	No. 47 Daily.		
	P. M.		A. M.
Leave Wilson..	2 18		6 35
Leave Goldboro.	3 05		7 20
Leave Magnolia.	4 16		8 29
Ar. Wilmington.	5 45		10 00
	P. M.		A. M.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

DATED Nov. 18, 1894.	No. 78. Daily.	No. 32. Daily.	No. 40. Daily.
	A. M.	P. M.	
Leave Florence	7 25	7 15	
Lv. Fayetteville	10 10	9 19	
Leave Selma....	11 52		
Arrive Wilson..	12 42	11 15	

	No. 48 Daily.		
	A. M.		P. M.
Lv. Wilmington.	9 00		6 30
Leave Magnolia	10 32		8 02
Leave Goldsboro	11 35		9 10
Arrive Wilson..	12 25		9 55

	No. 78 Daily.	No. 32 Daily.	
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Leave Wilson...	12 52	11 20	10 00
Ar Rocky Mount	1 48	12 02	10 40
Arrive Tarboro.	2 23		
Leave Tarboro..	12 20		
Lv Rocky Mount	1 53	12 02	
Arrive Weldon..	3 10	12 55	
	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.

†Daily except Monday ‡Daily except Sunday.

Train on the Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Weldon 3:40 P M, Halifax 4:00 P M, arrive Scotland Neck at 4:55 P M, Greenville 6:37 P M., Kinston 7:35 P M. Returning, leaves Kinston 7:20 A M, Greenville 8:22 A M. Arriving Halifax at 11:00 A M. Weldon 11.20 A M, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7:00 A. M., arrives Parmele 8:40 A. M., Tarboro 9:50 A M; returning leaves Tarboro 4:50 P M, Parmele 6:10 P. M., arrives Washington 7:35 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Connects with trains on Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N C, daily except Sunday at 5:00 P M, Sunday 3:00 P M; arrives Plymouth 9:00 P M, 5:20 P M. Returning leaves Plymouth daily, except Sunday, 6:00 A M, Sunday 9:30 A M, arrive Tarboro 10:25 A M, and 11:45 A M.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro daily except Sunday, 6:05 A M, arriving Smithfield 7:30 A M. Returning, leaves Smithfield 8:00 A. M; arrive Goldsboro 9:30 A M.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4:30 P M, arrives Nashville 5:05 P M, Spring Hope 5:30 P M. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8:00 A M, Nashville 8:35 A M, arrive Rocky Mount 9:05 A M, daily, except Sunday.

Trains on Latta Branch Florence R R leave Latta 6:40 P M; arrive Dunbar 7:50 P M. Returning leave Dunbar 6:30 A M; arrive Latta 7:50 A M. Daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton, Daily, except Sunday, at 4:10 P M. Returning, leaves Clinton at 7:20 A M., connecting at Warsaw with main line trains.

Train No 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily, all rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Portsmouth and Bay Line. Also at Rocky Mount with Norfolk and Carolina Railroad for Norfolk daily and all points north via Norfolk daily except Sunday.

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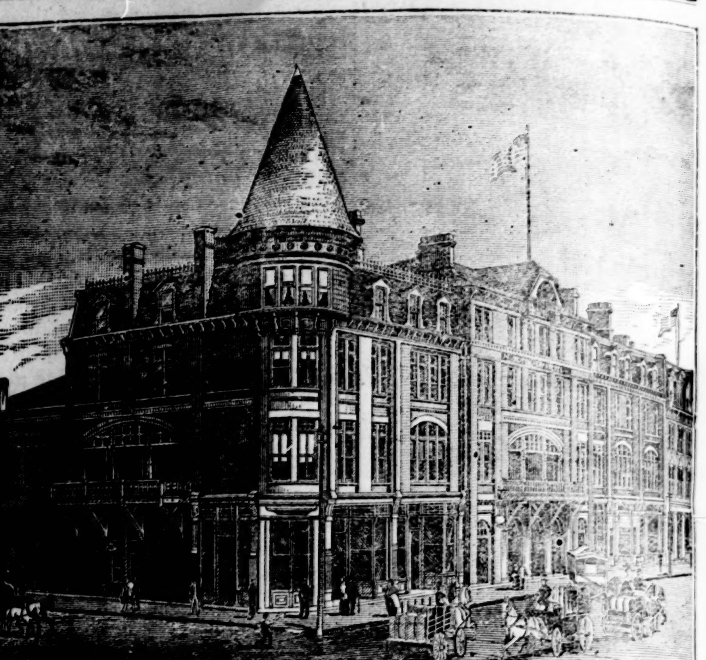

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